

Foreign,
Broadcast
Information
Service



ANNIVERSARY
1941 - 1991

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-034
Wednesday
20 February 1991

NOTICE

To continue receiving this publication, sign and date this notice and return it to the address printed on front of this card (one signed card is **required** per individual subscription.)

Name (print) _____

Signature _____

Date (mm/dd/yy) _____

Address _____

FBIS

P.O. Box 2604

Washington, D.C. 20013

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-91-034

CONTENTS

10 February 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Qian Qichen's Visit to Europe Previewed [XINHUA]	1
Han Xu Reviews Development of Foreign Ties [Beijing Radio]	1
China Provides Economic Aid to 70 Countries [XINHUA]	3
Maritime Silk Route Seminar Opens in Fujian [XINHUA]	3
Expedition Ship Leaves for S. Korea [XINHUA]	3
Mongolia, USSR Reach Agreement on Debt [XINHUA]	4
Pact Members Discuss Ending Military Structure [XINHUA]	4
Romanian Spokesman Briefs Press [XINHUA]	4

Gulf War Coverage

Li Peng Meets Iraq's Hammadi, Urges Withdrawal [XINHUA]	5
Yang Fuchang, SFRY's Jovic Note Agreement [XINHUA]	5
Vorontsov Briefs UN Chief on Moscow Talks [XINHUA]	6
Briefs Security Council [XINHUA]	6
Situation To Be Decided 'in 1 or 2 Days' [XINHUA]	6
Soviet Foreign Minister Reports on Situation [XINHUA]	7
USSR: No Peace if Attacks on Israel Persist [XINHUA]	7
Israeli Official Says Israel May Act Alone [XINHUA]	7
U.S. 'Not Bound' by Soviet-Iraqi Agreement [XINHUA]	8
USSR: Peace Plan Does Not Belong to Allies [XINHUA]	8
Official Says Soviet Plan May Be Revised [XINHUA]	8
'Talk' Views Bush Rejection of Soviet Plan [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 20 Feb]	8
U.S. Will Not Rebuild Iraq After War [XINHUA]	9
XINHUA Roundups Track Activities, Statements	10
Iraqi Foreign Minister in Moscow	10
Hopes for Iraqi Withdrawal Noted	11
World Awaits Iraqi Response	12
'Special Article' Analyzes Gulf War [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 20 Feb]	12
Tension Increases in U.S.-Jordanian Relations [RENMIN RIBAO 14 Feb]	13
Japan's Nakasone Interviewed on Gulf War [XINHUA]	14

United States & Canada

Researcher Examines U.S. Economic Recession [RENMIN RIBAO 5 Feb]	15
--	----

Soviet Union

Article Cites Soviet Scholar on Foreign Relations [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 14 Jan]	16
--	----

Northeast Asia

DPRK Suspends Premiers' Talks With Seoul [XINHUA]	17
Commentary on Suspension of Talks [XINHUA]	17
S. Korean President Reshuffles Cabinet [XINHUA]	18
Japanese Planes To Transport U.S. Military [XINHUA]	18
\$6 Billion Loan Unofficially Requested From Japan [Tokyo KYODO]	18
Environmental Cooperation With Japan Urged [XINHUA]	19

East Europe

Hungary, Poland, CSFR Meet on Pact Future [XINHUA]	19
Hungary's Ruble-Based Trade Decreases [XINHUA]	19
Albanian Party Discusses Domestic Situation [XINHUA]	20
Calls for Resumption of Classes [XINHUA]	20

Latin America & Caribbean

Bomb Explodes Near Chinese Embassy in Peru [XINHUA]	20
Peruvian Parliament Eager To Develop Relations [XINHUA]	20
Colombian Vice Minister Receives CPC Delegation [XINHUA]	21
Delegation Attends Liberal Party Congress [XINHUA]	21

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Visits Henan Village [Zhengzhou Radio]	22
Qiao Shi Ends Visit to Yunnan Province [Kunming Radio]	22
Li Ruihuan Celebrates Spring Festival in Hainan [Haikou Radio]	23
State Councillor Zou Jiahua Inspects Zhuhai [Guangzhou Radio]	24
Wang Zhen, Guangdong Secretary Meet Teachers [Guangzhou Radio]	24
Wan Li Attends Spring Festival Party in Guangzhou [Guangzhou Radio]	24
Minister on Public Security Work [RENMIN GONGAN BAO 25 Jan]	25
Success Reported in 'Antipornography Drive' [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Feb]	28
Airports Implement Body Search To Stop Terrorism [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 20 Feb] ...	28
Army Paper on Strengthening Party Education [JIEFANGJUN BAO 6 Jan]	29
Article on Mainland's Political Situation [Hong Kong CHING PAO 10 Feb]	29
Article on Human, Development Rights [BEIJING REVIEW No 6]	32
Article on Molding Image of Communist [GONGREN RIBAO 8 Jan]	35

Military

Tibet Political Commissar's New Year Message [Lhasa TV]	36
Regiment's Education in Absolute Party Leadership [RENMIN RIBAO 9 Feb]	38
Navy Air Wing Enhances Combat Capability [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 8 Feb] ...	38
Yunnan Military District Leader Visits Fighters [XINHUA]	39
Quan Shuren Addresses New Year's Tea Party [Shenyang Radio]	39
Jiangsu Plans To Improve Reserve Forces [XINHUA RIBAO 9 Feb]	39
Guizhou Military Thanks Local Authorities [Guiyang Radio]	39
Navy's Fleet of Icebreakers Takes Shape [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 4 Feb]	40
Navy Contributes To Coastal Areas' Economy [XINHUA]	40
Logistics Director Urges Strict Army Management [JIEFANGJUN BAO 14 Jan]	40

Economic & Agricultural

Article on Foreign Economic Relations, Trade [GUOJI SHANGBAO 26 Jan]	41
Article on Economic Stability, Reform [JINGJI CANKAO BAO 22 Jan]	44
Minister Says China Will Boost Communications [XINHUA]	46

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Wang Hanbin Attends Museum Opening in Fujian [XINHUA]	47
Fujian Secretary Chen Guangyi Visits Troops [Fuzhou Radio]	47
Shen Daren Speaks on Discipline Inspection [XINHUA RIBAO 9 Feb]	47
Shandong Governor Views Development of Pudong [Shanghai Radio]	48
JIEFANG RIBAO on Invigorating Enterprises [8 Feb]	49

Southwest Region

Guizhou's Rural Economy Develops in Past 5 Years [Guiyang Radio]	50
Yunnan Coal Output Increases in 7th 5-Year Plan [Kunming Radio]	50

North Region

More Beijing Residents Allowed Abroad [CHINA DAILY 20 Feb]	51
Dalad Power Plant Construction 'About To Begin' [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 26 Dec]	51

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Gu Jinchi Addresses Tibetans [Lanzhou Radio]	52
Qinghai Secretary Yin Kesheng Extends Greetings [Xining Radio]	52

TAIWAN

Vice Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia [CNA]	53
Gulf Crisis Causes Increased Energy Imports [CNA]	53
U.S. Eases Pressure on Taiwan Dollar Appreciation [Taipei International]	53
President Urges Greater Efforts by Party Members [CNA]	53
Official Seeks Recognition as Political Entity [CHINA POST 11 Feb]	53
Mainland Affairs Body Discusses Reunification [Taipei International]	54
Mainland Official Cites Unification Guidelines [CHINA POST 11 Feb]	54
CNA Cites Mainland Dissident Fang Lizhi	54
Table Tennis Official Seeks Contact With DPRK [Tokyo KYODO]	55
First Envoy Since Ties Resumed Arrives in Managua [CNA]	55
Government To Promote High-Definition TV Industry [CNA]	55

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

PRC Official Urges Joint Airport Plan Panel [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 20 Feb]	56
PRC to Keep Rules on Hong Kong Journalists [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 20 Feb]	57
Changes in XINHUA Leadership Predicted [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Feb]	57
Soviet Academic Georgiy Arbatov Denied Visa [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Feb]	58

General

Qian Qichen's Visit to Europe Previewed

*OW2002094191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0847 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will set off tomorrow on his official visit to Portugal, Spain, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece and Malta.

This is the first visit to these countries by the Chinese foreign minister since the later half of 1989. It marks a new development in the relationship between China and European countries.

Recently, with common efforts made by both sides, there has been remarkable improvement and development in the relationship between China and both Western and Eastern European countries.

In the wake of the European Community's announcement that it would restore its relationship with China late last October, many Western European countries adopted concrete steps to improve their relationship with China.

Since the visit by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez to China last November and the visit by Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, to France this January, there has been a gradual return to the normal high-ranking officials' exchanges between China and European countries. Meanwhile, there has been an increase in the trade and economic cooperation as well as scientific, technological, cultural and educational exchanges.

There are also problems to be solved by the joint efforts of China and Western European countries.

A long-standing tradition of friendship and cooperation exists between China and Eastern European countries. The new situations that dominate Eastern Europe make it in the interest of both the Chinese and Eastern European peoples to maintain and strengthen their bilateral relationship, promote mutual understanding and friendship, and expand and develop cooperation and exchanges in all fields.

Since the later half of last year, many high-ranking exchanges between Chinese and Eastern European officials have taken place. Chinese vice-foreign ministers held consultations with their counterparts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Romania, Yugoslavia and Poland. The Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade paid a visit to Czech and Slovakia and Bulgaria. The foreign ministers of Romania and Albania, and the Romanian president visited China.

China holds that it will conform to both China's and the European countries' fundamental interest to develop

Sino-European relationships. Last March, Chinese Premier Li Peng pointed out while meeting a parliament delegation from a Western European country that China is a force of peace and that differences in ideology and social systems should not hinder the friendly co-existence and cooperation between any two countries.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also stressed on various occasions that, though different in social systems, China and the European countries have shared many common ideas. He said that the Sino-European relationship could be further developed on a sound track so long as the two sides abide by the principles of mutual respect, seeking common ground while respecting differences, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

Nowadays, China is politically and socially stable, and its economy is developing. An increasing number of foreign politicians have come to realize that China needs stability and that the world needs a stable China.

China has worked out its 10-year development program and Eighth Five-Year Plan. Both of these agendas further demonstrate China's commitment to deepening its reform and opening to the outside world. The pursuit of these policies will, in turn, give rise to an environment that is even more conducive to the friendly cooperation between China and countries from all over the world.

Chinese foreign minister's visit to European countries will contribute to the mutual understanding between China and these countries. He believes that his visit will promote exchanges and cooperation between the two sides while giving impetus to the improvement and development of bilateral relations.

Han Xu Reviews Development of Foreign Ties

*OW1702134591 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0530 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[Interview with Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, by Yin Dongsheng and Chen Jihong; date, place not given; from the "International News and Current Events" program—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] President Han, last year saw satisfactory results in China's people-to-people diplomatic efforts. Please comment on the progress China has made in promoting people-to-people ties with foreign countries.

[Han] Before answering, I would first like to extend Spring Festival greetings to listeners and friends and to wish them a happy new year on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Our government's success in foreign affairs last year, 1990, attracted worldwide attention. It achieved welcome progress in promoting people-to-people friendship.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries received 245 groups of friends, nearly 2,300 individuals, from all circles of five continents and 40 countries in the past year. The association sent 36 good-will delegations of all types, as well as cultural performance troupes; visited 33 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and America; organized more than 40 large-scale activities that served either to commemorate, celebrate, declare, exhibit, or just bring people together in gatherings; and met more than 2,300 foreign guests who visited China unannounced. China established good-will ties with more than 10 cities in nine countries last year. One major factor contributing to our success was the attention and support of General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and other party and state leaders for our work to promote friendship with foreign countries.

[Reporter] President Han, what were the characteristics of China's work in promoting people-to-people ties in 1990?

[Han] The work to promote people-to-people ties with foreign countries in 1990 could be described as follows:

First, more high-ranking nongovernmental people visited China. Since some Western countries restricted high-level exchanges with the Chinese Government, we set our sights on people-to-people exchanges and further promoted friendship with friends and people of all circles in other countries. We also enhanced their understanding of China.

More than 60 people from various Japanese parties, including Japanese Diet members—among them former prime ministers and deputy prime ministers as well as 10 former ministers—successively visited China. A former Australian prime minister, a former U.S. ambassador to China, a French deputy mayor of Paris, and some famous people from Luxembourg, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States also visited China in succession. A common and important task of these people and friends in visiting China was the promotion of ties between their countries and China so that relations could be normalized and developed as soon as possible. Through meetings with our state leaders, sight-seeing trips, visits, and discussions, they further understood our country's policy on upholding reform and opening to the outside world, and on stability and unity in our domestic situation. (Doisaku Ikema), honorary chairman of Japan's Soka Gakkai, personally led a good-will exchange group comprised of more than 280 important society officials from all localities in their visit to China, in order to promote peace and friendship between Chinese and Japanese and to make more people understand China.

I visited Japan in April 1990 at the invitation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Society and met Prime Minister Kaifu, as well as other Japanese party and government leaders. We exchanged opinions on normalizing Sino-Japanese ties. The Chinese and Japanese

Governments, as well as all nongovernmental sectors, attached great importance to the fifth meeting between Sino-Japanese nongovernmental personages in Tokyo in September, thus positively affecting overall normalization and development of Sino-Japanese ties and increased understanding between the two sides.

Second, good-will exchanges between our association and the Third World were more active, and some new exchange channels opened. Our association received good-will delegations from 28 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and sent six good-will delegations to visit 19 countries in these regions in the past year. This had rarely happened in recent years.

There was more progress in China's nongovernmental exchanges with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which historically has had relatively little contact because of geographical and other factors. Friends from 10 Latin American countries, including [name indistinct], a former prime minister of Peru, visited China. Of these, the Bolivian Youth Friendship Delegation, consisting of more than 40 high school students, visited China for the first time; the visit was a complete success. Upon its return to Bolivia, the delegation stirred up an intense "China fever." It was noteworthy that this year, our association resumed contacts with both the Egyptian Committee for Asian-African Unity and the Lao Committee for Peace, Unity, and Friendship in the World, after having had no contacts with them for more than 20 and 10 years respectively. Our association also resumed formal relations with the Turkish Foundation for Promoting Understanding.

Third, our association resumed and further developed contacts and cooperation with friendship organizations in various countries in Europe, America, and Oceania. Friendship organizations from more than 20 countries in these regions sent scores of delegations to China in the past year. Friends from some European and American countries said: It is better to see once than to hear 100 times. Political, economic, and social conditions are stable in China. The people's living conditions are being improved continuously. Many countries do not compare to China. This shows that the road and the policies pursued by China suit Chinese characteristics.

Delegations organized by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited various places in China. They were very impressed by China's great achievements in reform and opening up. Last year, on invitation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries sent delegations to the Soviet Union and several East European countries, including Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. The delegations were warmly welcomed by people in these countries.

Fourth, many types of cultural exchanges with foreign countries and other activities were launched. In commemoration of the 120th anniversary of Lenin's birth,

our association and the Chinese Federation of Stamp Collectors held a joint stamp exhibition in Lenin's memory. The exhibition opened channels for exchanges between Sino-Soviet stamp collectors and publicized Leninism's great influence on history and politics.

An photograph exhibit by Daisaku Ikeda was a great success. Tens of thousands of people visited the exhibit. General Secretary Jiang Zemin went to the show. Comrade Deng Yingchao sent a basket of flowers. Our association sent the Beijing Renyi Number 1 Theatrical Troupe to perform in Japan, where it caused a sensation. The Chinese children artists' visit to five West European countries also made a favorable impression.

Fifth, good-will work among cities continued to develop steadily. By the end of last year, China had established 365 pairs of good-will city relations with 44 countries on five continents. Good-will cities have been playing increasingly important roles in various fields, including developing China's people-to-people friendship with foreign countries, launching propaganda to the outside world, and promoting four modernizations construction in various locations, provinces, autonomous regions, and cities.

[Reporter] President Han, what are your hopes for China's work in promoting people-to-people friendship with foreign countries in 1991?

[Han] In the new year, I will continue to increase friendly exchanges with friendship organizations, political parties, and groups, as well as with people from different circles in various foreign countries. I will actively open new areas for good-will work and further improve good-will work among Chinese cities and foreign countries. I will boost the variety of activities undertaken by our sister cities and strive to launch varied cultural exchanges. We believe that with joint efforts by people both in China and various countries, the flower of friendship will bloom more beautifully and colorfully this year.

China Provides Economic Aid to 70 Countries

OW1902144491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1410 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)—China aided more than 70 countries in construction of 219 projects during its Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), a foreign trade official announced today.

The projects involved agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water conservancy, power industry, geological prospecting, light industry, textiles, chemicals, electronics, machine building, energy, transportation, education, public health and broadcasting. Already, 174 of the projects have been completed.

Most of these projects benefitted from interest-free loans from China, the official said.

Meanwhile, China has trained 126 technicians for 10 countries and sent medical teams to 42 countries.

The country has also made a breakthrough in economic and technological co-operation with the United Nations in the past five years by contributing 22 million U.S. dollars-worth of funds to other countries and receiving 300 million U.S. dollars-worth of economic assistance from developed countries in the 1986-90 period, the official said.

Maritime Silk Route Seminar Opens in Fujian

OW1702194491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Text] Quanzhou, February 17 (XINHUA)—An international seminar on the relationship between China and the ancient maritime silk route opened today in Quanzhou, a south China city in Fujian Province.

Attending the seminar are more than 200 people including the scientists and journalists of the international maritime silk route expedition organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and some specially-invited scholars from China, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Australia, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Present at the opening ceremony of the seminar today were also some Chinese officials including Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and ambassadors of Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to China.

Jia Qinglin, acting governor of Fujian Province, said at the opening ceremony that he hopes the four-day seminar would promote the study of the ancient maritime silk route in the world and make contributions to the development of economic cooperation and cultural exchange among various countries.

The seminar is one of the 23 seminars having been held during the international expedition along the ancient maritime silk route, which started from Venice, Italy on October 23, 1990 on the ship of "Ark of Peace".

So far, the expedition ship, has covered 13 countries in Europe, Africa and Asia before arriving in Quanzhou, the starting point of the maritime silk route and a large ancient international port that is said to have trade links with over 100 countries and regions during the 10th through 14th century.

Expedition Ship Leaves for S. Korea

OW1902210491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1526 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Quanzhou, February 19 (XINHUA)—The "Ark of Peace", an expedition ship modelled on the ships which used to sail the ancient "Maritime Silk Road", left Quanzhou this afternoon.

It is heading for the South Korean port city of Pusan, following a 10-day stay in the Chinese port cities of Guangzhou and Quanzhou.

After a recreated ancient sacrificial rite for a good voyage, the "Ark of Peace", which was provided by the Sultanate of Oman, was seen off by the Omani, Qatari and Bahraini ambassadors, Chinese Government officials and over 1,000 local people from all walks of life.

The expedition, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has covered 13 countries in Europe, Africa and Asia since it set off from Venice, Italy, October 23 last year. It arrived in Guangzhou February 9 and then Quanzhou February 14.

During their 10-day stay in China, 50 scientists and journalists from 30 countries studied the history, archeology, economy, trade and culture of Guangzhou and Quanzhou. A seminar on the relationship between China and the "maritime silk route" was also held.

Mongolia, USSR Reach Agreement on Debt

*OW1902143691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1418 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 19 (XINHUA)—Mongolia and the Soviet Union basically have reached agreement on Mongolia's debt owed to Moscow, the Mongolian newspaper "THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT" [ARDYN ERH] reported today.

The newspaper quoted Mongolian Premier Dashiyn Bambasuren as saying the Soviet and Mongolian leaders had serious discussions on the debt, one of the major problems lingering between the two countries for decades.

The problem is not merely an economic issue but has political bearings. People should pay attention to both the debt itself and the circumstance under which the money was borrowed, Bambasuren said at a news briefing following his visit to Moscow between February 8 and 13.

The debt question has become a heavy psychological burden on Mongolians and its solution requires mutual trust between the governments of the Soviet Union and Mongolia, he added.

Bambasuren met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and his Soviet counterpart Valentin Pavlov during his five-day working visit.

Mongolia and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on economic cooperation between both countries, which suggests a detailed program on debt settlement be worked out by the Mongolian and Soviet Governments within one month.

Pact Members Discuss Ending Military Structure

*OW1902053591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0242 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Budapest, February 18 (XINHUA)—Member-states of the Warsaw Pact are expected within a week to declare the disbanding of the organization's military function, slated to take effect on April 1 of this year, a Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The move will leave the 36-year-old organization with only its political structure, which faces the same fate by the spring of 1992.

The spokesman announced that the foreign and defence ministers of the Warsaw Pact organization will meet here on February 25 to decide on the final dismantling of the organization's military structure.

Hungary accepted the Soviet proposal for the disbanding of the organization's military apparatus ahead of schedule with "great satisfaction," he stressed.

On February 9, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev suggested that the Warsaw Pact's military wing be abolished as of April 1 rather than the original phase-out scheduled for the end of June. In fact, most of the member-states had already expressed their desire in advance for an earlier break-up of the Pact's military organization.

The Warsaw Pact organization was founded in May, 1955, as a countermeasure against the absorption of Federal Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There were originally eight Warsaw Pact member states: the Soviet Union, former East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Albania.

In 1968, Albania was the first country to pull out of the alliance in protest against some Warsaw Pact members' invasion of Czechoslovakia. Then in October of last year, the former German Democratic Republic left the organization when it merged with the Federal German Republic into a unitary state.

At a summit meeting here in the Hungarian capital four days ago, the presidents of Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia proposed disbanding the Warsaw Pact's political apparatus before the spring of next year, completing the dismantling of the organization.

Romanian Spokesman Briefs Press

*OW2002095191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0855 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Bucharest, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) will hold its last regular meeting, the 46th session, from February 27 to 28 before it is replaced by a new international economic cooperation organization.

Speaking at a press conference this morning, Romanian Government spokesman Bogdan Baltazar said it is of great economic interest for his country to take part in the multilateral cooperation in the new economic organization, of which Romania is a founding member.

He said that Romania will continue its cooperation with the Soviet Union and countries in Eastern and Central Europe, as sudden disruption of her relations with these countries will throw Romania's economy into serious imbalance.

He said another reason for the desirability of the substitute organization is that among these countries, there have been close ties of interdependence in the areas of electric power and transportation networks and environmental protection.

The spokesman disclosed that the CMEA countries accounted for over 46 percent in Romania's foreign trade in 1989. They took up 50 percent of Romania's machinery exports, 45 percent of her light industrial exports, and 40 percent of her fuel and raw material exports.

Meanwhile, they supplied virtually all of Romania's imports of electric power, natural gas, paper pulp and asbestos, he added.

Gulf War Coverage

Li Peng Meets Iraq's Hammadi, Urges Withdrawal
OW2002073691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today urged Iraq to seize the opportunity and take immediate and concrete measures and actions to withdraw its troops from Kuwait so as to prevent possible escalation and expansion of the Gulf war.

Li said this during his 80-minute meeting with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi who arrived here on a working visit last night from Moscow.

According to a Chinese official who attended the meeting, Hammadi conveyed to Li Peng a message on the Gulf issue to the Chinese leaders from the Iraqi leaders. He also gave an account of the current situation of the Gulf war and the stand of Iraq, including the February 15 statement of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council.

Li said that since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, the Chinese Government has taken a consistent, clear-cut and principled stand. "We oppose the Iraqi occupation and annexation of Kuwait and demand unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwait," he said. At the same time, he added, China maintained that the crisis should be settled through political and diplomatic channels and not by military means.

Li Peng said the Chinese Government has been closely following the situation of the Gulf war, noting civilian casualties and the danger of escalation of the war. The expansion of the war will bring even greater damage and losses, he warned.

"We feel grieved and anxious about all this," Li added, voicing his support for all efforts of the international community to prevent the war escalation and seek a peaceful settlement.

Referring to Iraq's February 15 statement, Li Peng said that China has noticed Iraq's first gesture of withdrawing its troops from Kuwait and considered it "a positive change."

China will, together with the international community, continue to make efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf issue, Li said.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Vice-Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Iraqi Ambassador to China Muhammed Amin al-Jaff.

After the meeting, Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with and gave a luncheon for Hammadi and his party.

The Iraqi guests are leaving here for home this afternoon.

Yang Fuchang, SFRY's Jovic Note Agreement
OW1902140491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1355 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Belgrade, February 19 (XINHUA)—Yugoslav and Chinese leaders are fully identical in their views on the Gulf issue, Borisav Jovic, president of Yugoslav Federal Presidium, told a special envoy from China today.

During his meeting with Yang Fuchang, also deputy foreign minister, Jovic said the fundamental settlement of the Gulf crisis is Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Yugoslavia will exhaust all efforts to seek an early solution of the Gulf crisis in its capacity as president of the Nonaligned Movement, Jovic said.

Meanwhile, Yang Fuchang conveyed to Jovic regards from Chinese President Yang Shangkun and his message on the Gulf war, saying China and Yugoslavia are of the same opinion for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

After briefing the Yugoslav leader on China's internal situation, the special envoy said the Chinese Government attaches great importance to its relations with Yugoslavia, and believes the Sino-Yugoslav friendly relationship will continue to grow in the future.

Vorontsov Briefs UN Chief on Moscow Talks*OW1902221591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1948 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] United Nations, February 19 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar very much hoped that the ongoing Soviet efforts will facilitate the peaceful outcome of the Gulf crisis on the basis of the relevant U.N. resolutions, a U.N. spokesman said here today.

Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the secretary general, told reporters at the noon briefing today that last night Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov provided the secretary-general with a confidential briefing on the talks held in Moscow between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet ambassador also handed to the U.N. chief a confidential letter from the Soviet president, which is believed to be similar to the letter handed to French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister John Major and U.S. President George Bush.

It is reported that the Soviet president presented to the visiting Iraqi foreign minister yesterday a four-point peace proposal, calling for unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, pledging to help Iraq preserve its sovereignty and not to punish Saddam Husayn, and promising to call an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Vitaliy Ignatenko, Soviet presidential spokesman said that the Iraqi side had greeted Gorbachev's proposal with "interest and understanding" and 'Aziz had been "very constructive."

But, President Bush has actually turned down the Soviet proposal, saying "it falls well short of what we have required to end the war." He reiterated "no negotiation, no concession."

The U.N. spokesman also said that the U.N. chief this morning discussed the Gulf situation with president of the Security Council. He then discussed with his senior aides on the possible role of the U.N. in the area in the period ahead, including possible peace-keeping functions.

Asked to comment on the publication today of the transcript of the talks between President Saddam Husayn and U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Baghdad on January 13, the U.N. spokesman said the publication of the confidential meetings notes taken in the confidential meetings "is against all diplomatic procedures which are based on confidentiality and trust."

The U.N. secretary general was requested ten days by the Iraqi side to publish the transcript which was distributed by the Iraqi mission to reporters here this morning. But, the U.N. chief refused to do so and felt that "it could be serious breach" of well-established diplomatic practice to publish such a transcript.

According to the transcript, the secretary general had said to Saddam Husayn: "You deserve all the credit" for the solution of the Palestine issue and he also said that he was "on the side" with Saddam Husayn when the latter said the Security Council resolution on Gulf crisis "are American resolutions."

The U.N. spokesman declined to comment on the substance of the transcript.

Briefs Security Council*OW2002075691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0526 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] United Nations, February 20 (XINHUA)—The Soviet U.N. envoy has told the Security Council that the key element of the Soviet's Gulf peace plan seeks rapid withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, with full compliance of U.N. resolutions.

Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Yuliy Vorontsov told, after closed council consultations, reporters that Moscow was expecting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz's return with Iraq's reply on Wednesday.

"The current situation calls for a cautious, responsible approach," Vorontsov said. "This is not the case for loud and spectacular initiatives, but one for a serious diplomatic process."

But Vorontsov did not disclose the Soviet plan in detail.

On the same day, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Moscow's plan provides a "historic opportunity to prevent bloodshed."

The U.N. chief told a press conference that the U.N. Secretariat was studying whether to send U.N. peace-keeping forces to monitor the possible withdrawal of Iraqi and other forces in the region.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering and other allied diplomats declined comment.

Situation To Be Decided 'in 1 or 2 Days'*OW2002171591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] London, February 20 (XINHUA)—A Soviet official warned today that a ground war would start if Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz come back to Moscow "emptyhanded."

"Everything will be decided in one or two days," Nikolay Shishlin told Britain's Independent Television.

He also stressed that this is the last chance for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union said today that there were no immediate plans for Tariq 'Aziz to return to Moscow with a reply to President Mikhail Gorbachev's peace plan for the Gulf.

"We have received no indication that Tariq 'Aziz plans to come to Moscow. But I could not rule out the possibility of his returning to Moscow soon should the Iraqi leadership so decide," Foreign Ministry spokesman Vitaliy Churkin said.

Soviet Foreign Minister Reports on Situation

OW2002080991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0344 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Moscow, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union "wanted and wants the (Gulf) crisis to be settled with a minimum of losses for Kuwaiti, Iraqi, and other peoples who have found themselves in the epicentre of the conflict," Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh stated here today.

In a report on the Gulf situation to the Supreme Soviet this afternoon, the minister expressed the hope that his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz would once again come to Moscow to reply to a concrete plan of action put forward by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Monday for settling the Gulf issue.

Without disclosing details of the plan, Bessmertnykh said, "If the Iraqi side accepts the proposed scheme of action, efforts to put the conflict over Kuwait on the plane of political settlement will receive a practical basis."

"One can expect these efforts to pay off rapidly only if all parties to the conflict take realistic and constructive actions," he stressed.

The minister described the statement by Iraqi Council of Revolutionary Command on February 15 as "a step in the right direction" because it was the first statement made by Iraq that it would withdraw troops from Kuwait despite conditions and reservations.

But he emphasized that since the Gulf crisis was triggered off by the occupation of Kuwait, the restoration of independent and sovereign Kuwait must be the main condition to solve the crisis.

The Soviet Union has expressed its hope to solve the Gulf crisis politically and within the framework of international law and to see Iraq as a country of prosperity and territorial integrity, the minister reiterated.

He held that it is not suitable to solve the Gulf crisis along with the Palestinian problem.

USSR: No Peace if Attacks on Israel Persist

OW2002005891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1855 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Jerusalem, February 19 (XINHUA)—A Soviet official said today that the Gulf war could not be halted if Iraq continues to fire missiles at Israel.

Robert Markurian, an aide to Soviet special envoy Yevgeniy Primakov, said in an interview with Israel Radio that Moscow demanded an end to Iraq's missile attacks on Israel as part of its peace plan to end the Gulf war.

"I think we cannot talk about a possibility of ending this war if Iraq continues to fire missiles at Israel and this theme was definitely present in talks in Baghdad and in Moscow."

Iraq has fired some 35 missiles against Israel since the U.S.-led allied forces started an air campaign to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait which it invaded last August.

The radio said Markurian participated in Primakov's talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn last week in Baghdad.

The talks were followed by a visit to Moscow by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz who was given a Soviet peace proposal to be passed on to Saddam.

'Aziz was quoted as saying that Iraq was ready to withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally in compliance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 660. But an Iraqi offer last Friday to withdraw from Kuwait was tagged with a chain of conditions including an Israeli pullout from the occupied Arab lands and that of the allies from the Gulf.

Markurian said the Soviet Union expected an Iraqi answer to the peace plan "quite soon, because the Iraqi leadership understands it does not have much time left for waiting."

The Soviet initiative was launched as the allies intensified their air raids on Iraq in preparation for a ground campaign.

Israeli Official Says Israel May Act Alone

OW2002162291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1414 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Jerusalem, February 20 (XINHUA)—Israel will probably take military action against Iraq alone as the country feels nervous about the possibility that Saddam Husayn will accept ceasefire on the eve of a ground war.

In an interview with XINHUA, an official from the Israeli Defense Ministry said his country does not like to see Saddam Husayn remain in power and made a hero once the ceasefire is fulfilled, adding his war machine will pose a threat to Israel.

There is a wide speculation in Israel that the country has good reason to attack Iraq at any time by any means because Iraq has launched 37 missiles against Israel, the official said.

He also said the relation between Israel and U.S. is not that of a master and servant. Israel needs U.S. to some extent, but it has strong independence. Upon the issues concerning Israeli existence, Israel won't act according to the will of the U.S.

U.S. 'Not Bound' by Soviet-Iraqi Agreement

*OW2002003091 Beijing XINHUA in English
2024 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Washington, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Bush administration said today that it would not be bound by a possible agreement between the Soviet Union and Iraq on the Gulf war.

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said that President George Bush has made "clear enough ... in the sense that he expressed our position" on the Soviet peace plan.

Earlier today, Bush, without uttering the word of "rejection", Bush said the Soviet plan "falls well short of" the U.S. demands for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"Obviously, this is a plan between the Soviets and Iraq, they are the two principal players in terms of its review, and they are still taking a look at it. So it certainly is an active plan in that sense," Fitzwater said.

"We simply were asked for our opinion and our comments. We've given them. And the war goes on", he said.

Asked if the United States and the coalition members are in any way bound by any agreement reached between the Soviets and Iraq, Fitzwater said "no."

He also denied that the United States offered to delay the ground war while the Moscow-sponsored negotiation was going on.

The White House official said that the only inducements that the United States would offer for Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait is "peace and the chance of quit killing his own people".

USSR: Peace Plan Does Not Belong to Allies

*OW2002000791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2034 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] London, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union today criticised the U.S. reaction to its peace plan to end the Gulf war and said the plan did not belong to the allies.

In an interview with British ITN Television, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said in

Moscow, "The plan was addressed to the Iraqi leadership and so he (U.S. President George Bush) rejected the plan which did not belong to him."

He said he did not regard President Bush's response as a total rejection. "I don't think that it is a rejection," he added.

U.S. President George Bush said today the Soviet plan "falls well short of what would be required."

"I believe that what we are doing is within the framework of U.N. Security resolutions," the Soviet foreign minister said.

He added the Soviet plan is also in consistence with the joint statement signed by him and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Washington.

Official Says Soviet Plan May Be Revised

*OW2002133691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1240 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Paris, February 20 (XINHUA)—The peace plan to end the Gulf war is up for revision if it is not adequate, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's international affairs advisor Aleksey Kojemiakov [name as received] said here today.

In an interview with a French radio, Kojemiakov pointed out the revision of the plan can be fulfilled through consultations between the Soviet Union and the countries which are now carrying out the U.N. resolutions to drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

U.S. President George Bush did not completely reject the peace proposal, Kojemiakov said.

He also warned it is not right to say Soviet Union supports Saddam Husayn, adding Soviet's aim is to carry out the U.N. Security Council's resolution to liberate Kuwait rather than save Saddam himself.

On Saddam's destiny, Kojemiakov said it will be decided upon by history and personally he suggested Saddam cannot correct his mistake politically.

'Talk' Views Bush Rejection of Soviet Plan

*HK2002062191 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
20 Feb 91 p 2*

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Bush Rejects Soviet Proposal"]

[Text]

Bush "Gets Cocky"

Bush rejected Gorbachev's Gulf peace proposal yesterday, saying that it did not accord with U.S. demands. He informed Gorbachev of this response. Bush told Congressional leaders: "The United States will not negotiate and will not give in."

Iraq has expressed its willingness to unconditionally withdraw troops from Kuwait. This means that the UN Security Council resolution's goal has been attained. Some countries, including Iran, Jordan, Japan, Germany, and Italy have responded positively to the Soviet proposal. In all fairness, the United States should also consider accepting it so as to prevent continued bloodshed. Even if the United States has certain reservations toward the proposal, it should respond positively since Iraq has taken a big step backward from its stubborn stand of annexing Kuwait and making it the "19th province."

Now Bush is saying that Gorbachev's peace proposal "does not accord with U.S. demands." It actually refers to the fact that Iraq still insists that the international community should discuss the question of peace in the Middle East. On this point, Iraq has explained that it is not necessarily a "precondition." Why should Bush still emphasize it does not accord with U.S. demands?

The United States Intends To Get Rid of Saddam

Obviously, in the peace proposal, the Soviet Union gives an assurance that there will be no sanctions on the Iraqi boundary [as published] and state or on Saddam Husayn himself, and this is "unacceptable" to the United States. The United States once declared that Saddam Husayn will be treated as a war criminal. Moreover, the United States believes that without getting rid of Saddam, as well as his political and military power, there will be endless troubles. All these are ideas proceeding from U.S. interests. However, the United States cannot ignore the worries of many other countries about the Gulf situation's deterioration. In the past, people all over the world were against Iraq for its annexation of Kuwait and its refusal to yield an inch, which forfeited many chances for peace. At present, seeing that it will surely win, the United States wants to take this opportunity to wipe out Saddam's regime and its military forces in Iraq. That is why the Soviet Union, Iran, and other countries are saying that the United States is going beyond the framework of the UN Security Council resolution. In other words, the United States has exposed its intention to seek private interests in the name of carrying out the UN Security Council resolution.

As time is pressing, 'Aziz will return to Moscow as soon as possible. Iran disclosed that Baghdad will soon announce unconditional troop withdrawals from Kuwait. This means that the withdrawal will not be linked with the question of the Israeli occupied area. If the United States launches a ground attack as scheduled, Bush will soon find himself in another predicament.

The Allied Forces' Camp May Split Up

First, the 28-power allied forces may split up. If Iraq announces unconditional troop withdrawal, the Soviet Union, France, Germany, Italy, and other West European countries, except for Britain, will wave in their

stands, and the Arab countries joining the allied forces may also change their stands.

Second, once there are great casualties after the ground war is launched by the U.S. troops, the American people will surely show greater resentment against Bush, who is insisting on expanding the war. Then Bush will find himself in a difficult situation.

Third, if the Soviet Union fails in the mediation and ground war breaks out, the Kremlin will pay more attention to the ambitious U.S. attempt to control the oil resources in the Gulf area and the Middle East. Gorbachev is unwilling to see the expansion of the U.S. influence in the Gulf area. If the Soviet Union changes its stand, the Gulf situation will immediately become very complicated.

Bush has rejected the Soviet peace proposal. Once the United States launches the war, it will inevitably be strongly condemned by the antiwar forces both at home and throughout the world.

At present, although there are increasing indications that Iraq will be defeated, it has maintained considerably powerful military strength. If the United States is so sure that Saddam Husayn will be immediately overthrown if it launches a ground attack, it may commit another mistake in pursuing a war of quick decision or in appraising the situation.

U.S. Will Not Rebuild Iraq After War

OW2002003491 Beijing XINHUA in English
2114 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Washington, February 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush today said his country will not pay for the postwar rebuilding of Iraqi bridges, power lines and buildings destroyed by allied bombing.

Iraq "is a rich country, if they'd just use their resources wisely" instead of spending them to build a military machine....We are not about to pay to rebuild Iraq," Bush told congressional bipartisan leaders, according to notes taken by House Minority Leader Robert Michel.

Bush, during an update briefing on the Gulf war at the White House, said that his administration is "busily engaged in very complicated diplomatic talks for the postwar period," dealing with questions such as what will happen to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to Lebanon.

But he noted that "that region, with its resources, is not like Japan and Germany" which were aided by the victors after being vanquished in World War II. "There isn't going to be any kind of big economic aid program for countries with that kind of wealth," Michel quoted the president as saying.

In a statement issued after the White House meeting, Representative David Obey, chairman of a subcommittee that deals with foreign aid, said, "oil rich Arabs,

not Americans, should be the lead ponies on an economic aid program for the region."

XINHUA Roundups Track Activities, Statements

Iraqi Foreign Minister in Moscow

OW1802065291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0627 GMT 18 Feb 91

["XINHUA Gulf Roundup at 06:00 GMT: U.S. Rules Out Ceasefire Before Crucial Moscow Talks (by Zhang Tiegang)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA)—The United States has almost ruled out any Gulf war cease-fire while Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz is in Moscow for crucial talks on averting bloody ground battles.

As 'Aziz arrived in the Soviet capital Sunday for talks with President Mikhail Gorbachev Monday, U.S. sources said the war was proceeding on schedule and would continue to force Iraq withdraw from Kuwait without any condition.

"Things are going well," U.S. President George Bush said in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he was spending the weekend. "I would repeat they're on schedule and we're determined to finish this job and do it right."

Secretary of State James Baker, in an interview with Cable News Network, said there would be "no pause, no cease-fire" in allied attacks on Iraq and that the time for negotiation had long passed.

'Aziz, speaking in Tehran en route to Moscow, stated: "The Americans are afraid of a direct encounter with Iraq's armed forces."

The official Iranian News Agency IRNA quoted him as saying: "They hit non-military targets and massacre women and children from tens of kilometers away. Their aircraft carry out bombings from very high altitudes while enjoying technology."

According to reports reaching here, following the tragedy of killing about 500 civilians in a bunker in Baghdad under U.S. air raid, a British Tornado scored a hit on an apartment killing up to 130 Iraqi civilians last Wednesday.

The Royal Air Force Chief Marshall Sir Patrick Hine expressed regret for the loss of civilian lives but said he cannot guarantee against civilian risk because Iraq moved military forces and equipment into civilian areas.

Meanwhile, border clashes between the U.S.-led multinational forces and Iraqi troops increased Sunday when they exchanged fire at seven points along the northern border of Saudi Arabia, according to a U.S. military spokesman.

Before leaving Tehran, 'Aziz said, "if the U.S. rejects our offer and overlooks the international demands we will ... have to continue our struggle."

"If they want to face our forces in a manly manner, we tell them we are ready. You are welcome. Our men are prepared to confront them," the Iraqi foreign minister said.

Asked about the possible use of chemical weapons in a ground battle, 'Aziz replied: "Diplomats do not talk about these issues. You should ask the generals."

'Aziz had traveled overland to Tehran for a special Aeroflot flight to Moscow. U.S. military officials had refused to guarantee him safe passage out of Iraq.

'Aziz's visit to Moscow comes shortly after Iraq for the first time said it would consider pulling out of Kuwait but hedged the offer with a series of conditions, such as Israel giving up the occupied territories, the payment of reparations for war damages to Iraq and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf within a month.

The allies dismissed the Iraqi plan, with Bush terming it a "cruel hoax." The Soviets initially gave the initiative a warm welcome but later tempered that with a note of caution regarding the conditions for a pullout from Kuwait.

The Soviet Union, a former close ally of Iraq and one of the few countries thought capable of influencing President Saddam Husayn, was expected to insist on an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and to press for more acceptable terms than the conditions attached to Baghdad's offer last week.

However, 'Aziz was quoted as saying late on Sunday that he would be presenting no new proposals in Moscow.

"We are not offering a new proposal in our trip to Moscow. We shall examine the situation in the region after the Soviet representative's visit to Baghdad and in the wake of the Iraqi statement," 'Aziz was quoted by Iranian radio as saying during his stopover in Tehran.

Analysts said if the talks between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on Monday fail to produce positive outcome, a land war will be inevitable.

It would be imminent, possibly within 24 hours after the Moscow talks, they said.

A U.S. spokesman denied that the date for a ground assault has been set. But a U.S. official said the French assertion that the start of a land war is within two days may be right.

On Saturday, Bush said Gorbachev asked him to delay the land attack until Monday after his meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister in Moscow.

'Aziz's meeting with Gorbachev in Moscow was regarded as the last chance to prevent a ground war in the Gulf.

The U.S. Government was known to doubt that 'Aziz's visit to Moscow would lead to the type of massive Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait necessary to head off a ground campaign.

Hopes for Iraqi Withdrawal Noted

OW2002080791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0546 GMT 20 Feb 91

['XINHUA Gulf roundup at 5:30 GMT: Iraqi Withdrawal Hopeful, Land Offensive Ready (by Yuan Bingzhong)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Iran says it is hopeful Baghdad would announce its withdrawal from Kuwait while the U.S.-led coalition forces are ready for a ground attack against Iraq.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said Tuesday he gathered from the talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz that Iraq was ready to withdraw from Kuwait.

Velayati, on his second day of a three-day visit to Germany, added: "According to my talks with Foreign Minister 'Aziz two days ago, they are now ready to withdraw from Kuwait on the basis of the U.N. Resolution 660. That's my understanding."

In New York, Iranian Ambassador Kamal Kharrazi to the U.N. said, "I believe Tariq 'Aziz is now in Baghdad and the Revolutionary Council is going to meet and come up with the final word."

Kharrazi told the U.S. Cable News Network (CNN), "We are very hopeful that they will come up with acceptance of (proposals for) withdrawal."

Meanwhile, a Soviet Gulf envoy, Yevgeniy Primakov said in an interview broadcast that Iraq was closer than ever to withdrawing its troops from Kuwait without conditions.

He said he had gained this impression during talks on Monday between President Mikhail Gorbachev and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

In Bonn, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Tuesday in response to the Soviet Union's peace proposal that hope remains to end the Gulf war, adding "the key to solve the Gulf issue through non-war means" is again in the hands of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Earlier, Kohl had held phone conversations with French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister John Major and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to discuss the Gulf situation.

However, the U.S. forces have been ready for a ground assault in Kuwait while the allied air raids against Iraqi targets are continuing.

U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major have refused to accept the Soviet initiative, which, Bush claimed, "falls short of what would be required," and believed by the U.S. Government as "a plan by the Soviets and Iraq."

According to U.S. Army Lieutenant-General Tom Kelly, director of joint operations for the military Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. forces in the Gulf will quickly defeat Iraqi troops if a ground attack is launched.

"We are continuing to prepare for combat, in fact, we are ready now if the leadership decides that is what it wants to do," said Kelly at a Defence Department briefing, adding that Iraq will be defeated in short time.

Kelly said a Soviet diplomatic initiative to end the Gulf war is having no effect on military operations. He and Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams refused to say when any ground attack by U.S.-led coalition forces might be launched.

Reports from the Gulf say more than 500,000 U.S. soldiers, sailors and airmen are in place and ready for an attack if ordered by President George Bush. "U.S. forces are ready to execute whatever orders they are given," Williams said.

Moreover, in Washington, U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said on Tuesday a ceasefire or pause of allied war operations in the Gulf against Iraq would be very dangerous to the allies.

In a statement to the House of Representatives defence appropriations subcommittee, Cheney said that any steps taken by Iraq during a ceasefire might ultimately "result in significantly higher (allied) casualties than otherwise would be the case."

"While we are eager to have the matter wrapped up as quickly as possible, we feel very strongly that a ceasefire or a pause of some kind would in fact be very dangerous from the standpoint of U.S. and allied forces," he said, adding that any sort of ceasefire might allow Iraq to get ammunition and other supplies to its troops.

A U.S. congressional leader said the impression he got from this morning's meeting with President Bush was that Bush hadn't made a decision on when to begin a ground war against Iraq.

House Speaker Thomas Foley said the President, during an update briefing with congressional bipartisan leaders at the White House, did not give a timetable for starting a ground war and did not spell out why the Soviet peace plan was unacceptable.

But, Foley said he believed a ground war was inevitable.

Speaking on Saudi television, Saudi King Fahd said late Tuesday that "the door has not been closed" to a peaceful solution to the Gulf war, describing Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiative as "the contacts between the Soviet Union and Iraq," but made no further comment on it.

In Paris, knowing that the Soviet peace proposal has been rejected by the U.S. President George Bush, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas urged Iraq to make an immediate and clear-cut reply to the Soviet package.

World Awaits Iraqi Response

OW2002120791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1130 GMT 20 Feb 91

["Updated XINHUA Gulf roundup at 11:30 GMT: Uncertainty Prevails While World Awaits Iraq's response to Soviet Peace Plan (by Ma Shengrong)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Uncertainty prevails Wednesday when the world awaits Iraq's response to a Soviet peace plan aimed at averting a ground offensive by the allied forces in the 34-day old Gulf war.

Reports reaching here early Wednesday said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is expected to answer the Soviet initiative over Baghdad Radio at 8:00 P.M. local time (17:00 GMT).

But Soviet ambassador to the United Nations Yuliy Vorontsov said Tuesday that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was expected to return to Moscow Wednesday with Baghdad's response to the Soviet plan.

The Soviet Union Tuesday sent to the United States and its allies in the Gulf war a plan calling for an ending of the Gulf war. No details of the plan were disclosed by the Soviets and the Americans.

The Soviets are hopeful that President Saddam would give a positive response to the plan. "We're looking for a positive reply," Vorontsov said Tuesday after attending Security Council consultations on the Gulf situation.

However, the United States rejected the plan Tuesday, saying it "falls well short of what would be required." "As far as I'm concerned, there are no negotiations. The goals have been set out. There will be no concessions," U.S. President George Bush said at the start of an hour-long meeting in the White House with key congressional leaders.

Despite the U.S. apparent rejection of the plan, it is still believed that a negotiated solution could not be entirely ruled out.

Saudi King Fahd said in Riyadh late Tuesday that "the door has not been closed" to a peaceful solution to the Gulf war. He described the Soviet initiative as "the contacts between the Soviet Union and Iraq."

In New York, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Tuesday said the trip to Moscow by 'Aziz was a "historic opportunity" to avoid a ground war in the Gulf.

A U.N. spokesman told reporters in New York earlier Tuesday that "the secretary general very much hopes that these efforts will facilitate the peaceful outcome of the crisis on the basis of the Security Council resolutions."

In Bonn, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that hope remains to end the Gulf war, but stressed "the key to solve the Gulf issue through non-war means" is again in the hands of Iraqi President Saddam.

Meanwhile, the U.S.-led multinational forces are reportedly to have wrapped up last-minute preparations for a ground offensive to drive the Iraqis out from Kuwait.

"We are continuing to prepare for combat, in fact, we are ready now if the leadership decides that is what it wants to do," Lt. Gen. Thomas Kelly, chief of the operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a Pentagon press briefing in Washington Tuesday.

He said that the Soviet diplomatic efforts had had no impact on preparations for the ground assault.

Reports from Saudi Arabia said that U.S. Army gunners have fired hundreds of artillery shells and rockets into Iraqi air defense positions early Monday.

U.S. military officers were quoted as saying that 155mm howitzer batteries and multiple rocket launching systems had been used in the attacks on the area south of Baghdad, some 320 kilometers to the west of the junction of the Kuwaiti, Iraqi and Saudi borders.

Air strikes at Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait continued Tuesday and Wednesday. The strikes had focused heavily on artillery as well as armor, an attempt apparently to make way for a ground attack.

'Special Article' Analyzes Gulf War

HK2002045991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
20 Feb 91 p 1

["Special Article" by WEN WEI PO Paris-based special correspondent Cheng Jo-lin (6774 5387 7792): "Is Gorbachev Enjoying the Cool Under the Shade of a Tree Planted by Bush?"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Feb—

Iraqi People Are Weary of War

After a month of war, President Saddam Husayn is not only under military pressure but also under pressure from within. Various indications show that the war brought about by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has not met with the complete approval of the Iraqi people and army. When Baghdad Radio put forward a suggestion to withdraw troops from Kuwait last Friday people, wild with

joy—including the common people, soldiers, and even the air defense units which, without exception, have fought hard for a month—fired guns into the air to show their desire for peace. This proves that the morale of Iraq is in imminent danger. Iraq is one of a tiny number of large petroleum-producing countries in the world. Over the past several decades, owing to large revenues from petroleum, Baghdad has built up modernized telecommunications, communications, and other facilities for daily life which rarely are seen in the Arab world. The eight-year war between Iraq and Iran destroyed these achievements to a certain extent. This war, in which there is a great disparity in actual strength, has moved Iraq back at least 30 years. The citizens of Baghdad have to carry buckets on their heads again and go to the Tigris to fetch water, use oil lamps again, burn firewood again.... War-weariness is inevitable. According to reports by some Western media, anti-Saddam demonstrations have broken out in some medium-sized and small cities. This, of course, is a dangerous omen for Saddam. If he still hopes to be at the helm of the state after the war, he cannot but consider these factors and must end this war.

Saddam's "Political Victory"

As far as Saddam himself is concerned, he has full reason to say that he has "won" this war. After unprecedentedly resisting the most powerful Western military allies for as long as one month, Saddam, no doubt, will become a legendary hero in the Arab world, the first not to meet with failure and disgrace in confrontation with Israel. Thus, Saddam will win marks politically and militarily; he can rescue the remnants of the army and cause the continued existence of his country as a power in the Middle East. Such a result surely does not conform with the interests of Israel and the United States. Therefore, as long as Saddam exists, the United States and Israel will find it hard to stop this war. Before the Soviet Union put forward a proposal, Saddam could not withdraw his troops even if he wanted to. It is not that he really feels he can defeat the United States militarily, but that he is very clear that the United States is determined to wipe him out. However, as the Soviet Union proposed that he would be exempt from sanctions and continue in power, it is most likely that the Iraqi president will stop. Thus, military failure will be outweighed by political "victory." After these two are compared, perhaps it is to his profit.

The United States Is Unwilling to Lose Three Marks in Succession

As far as the United States is concerned, if Saddam does not fall from power, even though the United States wins the war militarily, it will not win many marks politically. 1) Gorbachev has stolen combat success from the hands of Bush, and the Soviet Union will become the builder of peace, welcomed by the Arab world, while the United States is left in ill repute for attacking Arab countries and splitting the Arab world. 2) As far as some Arabs are concerned, the work of liberating Kuwait is an internal affair of the Arab world; the United States has exceeded

its functions and meddled in others' affairs. 3) As far as the United States is concerned, if Iraq, the actual strength of which is still great and which is extremely hostile to the United States, survives in the Middle East, it will undoubtedly be a great worry. U.S. President Bush is surely very clear about such an unfavorable perspective. Bush, therefore, stated that he failed to see in the Soviet proposal any new factors for stopping the war. Therefore, the multinational troops are constantly stepping up preparations for ground warfare and it cannot be ruled out that the United States intends to launch a ground offensive as scheduled to make the destruction of Iraq a fact. However, in this way, the United States will meet with some allied opposition. For example, if the present regime falls from power, this implies that the debts Iraq owes France will be written off at one stroke and France will lose its special influence in the region. Therefore, the French side already has declared that it welcomes any peace proposal. In addition, the U.S. soldiers at the front surely also hope that the war can be stopped by applying the brakes at the last moment to avoid loss of life.

The present situation is a bit like a baseball game. Gorbachev throws the ball and Saddam hits it with a baseball bat but the one who loses is Bush.

Tension Increases in U.S.-Jordanian Relations

HK1902130991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Feb 91 p 6

["Roundup" by Wen Xian (3306 2009): "Growing Tension in U.S.-Jordanian Relations"]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan made a speech on the Gulf war on 6 February, accusing the United States and its allies of attempting to destroy Iraq and establishing a new regional order which would dismember this Arab state. U.S. President Bush immediately responded to this by saying that he and King Husayn have "great differences" and that Jordan's alliance with Iraq "could be a mistake." Speaking before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee on 7 February, U.S. Secretary of State Baker hinted that Washington could thus terminate economic and military assistance to Jordan. This indicates that U.S.-Jordanian relations, which have become delicate during the Gulf crisis, are growing increasingly strained.

For a long time now, Jordan and the United States have maintained fairly close ties. As one of the principal suppliers of military and economic assistance to Jordan, the United States in 1990 provided aid amounting to \$85.6 million. After the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, Jordan expressed understanding of the action taken and demands presented by Iraq; it proposed the solution of the crisis through a dialogue among Arab states; it called for a linkage between a solution of the Gulf crisis with the Arab-Israeli dispute; it opposed the multinational forces' use of arms in solving the crisis; it opposed "double standards" in carrying out UN resolutions. At

the same time, waves of anti-U.S. sentiments rose inside Jordan. Consequently, U.S. President Bush canceled a planned meeting with King Husayn in Paris in mid-November, while U.S.-Jordan relations ebbed noticeably.

Jordan's position in the Gulf crisis is extremely delicate and difficult. It borders Iraq in the northeast, Israel in the west, and Saudi Arabia in the south and southeast. More than 60 percent of Jordan's population is made up of Palestinians. The country relies primarily on Iraq for its energy source. The Gulf crisis has caused Jordan to suffer serious economic losses and social burdens. Its position on the Gulf crisis has also created problems in its relations with Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states. Shortly before the outbreak of the Gulf war, the Jordanian Government had made some modifications of its policies and guidelines. To gain international assistance, it basically carried out the Security Council's resolution on embargo to Iraq, and publicly called for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. In early December last year, Jordan officially received a people's delegation from Kuwait; its relations with the other Gulf states also improved to some extent. During this period, King Husayn also maintained a cautious attitude when speaking about the Gulf crisis.

Once the Gulf war erupted, the United States consistently demanded that Jordan maintain strict neutrality. After Iraq's Scud missiles hit Israel, King Husayn indicated that if Israeli planes flew over Jordan's airspace to strike at Iraq, Jordan would resort to self-defensive action. The U.S. Government immediately sent former Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage to Amman to demand that Jordan exercise "restraint" and not get involved in the Gulf war.

The media holds that King Husayn's speech represented a turning point in Jordan's attitude toward the Gulf war. Jordan's Information Minister 'Izz-al-Din indicated on 9 February that Jordan will not yield to U.S. pressure and will not change its policy on the Gulf war. This will not only affect bilateral U.S.-Jordanian relations, but will also inject a new, complicated element into the developing Gulf situation. As such, it has aroused great interest from the international media.

Japan's Nakasone Interviewed on Gulf War

OW1702094291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1110 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)—LIAOWANG Issues Nos 7-8, to be published 18 February, carry an exclusive interview with former Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone by a special Tokyo correspondent on prospects for and effects of the Gulf war.

Nakasone said: "The Gulf war is a complicated political and military war unprecedented in the history of warfare." The war was triggered by the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait and the use of force to disrupt international order. A careful study of remote causes

shows, however, that such complex factors as Middle Eastern history, religious rivalries, economic conflicts, and contention for regional hegemony also must be taken into account.

He pointed out: The Gulf war is not a purely military war. It is unprecedented in the history of the United Nations that the UN Security Council adopted, without opposition, more than 10 resolutions on a single country's aggression.

Nakasone noted that the Gulf war will continue for more than three months. A cease-fire will be possible if Iraq withdraws from Kuwait before the beginning of a large-scale ground war. Once a large-scale ground war begins, this war will be one of extreme humanitarian concern.

Discussing the end of the Gulf war, Nakasone said: The war will end with the suppression of Iraq by the multinational forces. It is still difficult to predict, however, whether it will end with a cease-fire declared by the current or any succeeding regime on the basis of the fighting situation at any given stage of the war, or with a destructive event of the magnitude of the assault on Berlin at the end of the last world war.

When asked by the correspondent about the effects of the Gulf war on the Middle East and the world as a whole, Nakasone stressed: Efforts should be made to effect an immediate or swift cease-fire to end the war, facilitating the implementation of various resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council.

Nakasone pointed out: After the war ends, there will be a host of problems awaiting solution in the Middle East. For example, how a power vacuum in Iraq can be prevented in the event that the regime of Saddam Husayn is toppled; what measures should be taken to reestablish domestic order and the administrative system; how relations with the neighboring countries should be readjusted; how the Palestinian question should be handled; how international petroleum policy should be reformulated in the wake of OPEC's collapse; how a security system for the whole Gulf region can be set up; and so on and so forth.

Nakasone said: It can be anticipated that the guiding force of the United States in this region will increase markedly; Egypt will consolidate its position as a power; Jordan probably will be on the brink of annihilation; Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iran certainly will have a bigger say on security matters in the Gulf; and Israel probably will have to soften its tough position on the solution of the Palestinian question, to a certain extent.

Nakasone said: It is necessary to pool the wisdom of people to reinforce the United Nations and to rely on its strength, centering around the Security Council, to ensure peace and stability. He is convinced that this day will come.

Discussing the effects of the Gulf war on the global economy, Nakasone said: The war will have a very

serious lingering effect on the global economy. It will be difficult for all countries to handle their finances, and the economy will enter a recession, with developing countries and the most impoverished nations hit hardest. It is hoped that further international coordination can be undertaken in solving the North-South problem, protecting the environment, and rehabilitating the global economy.

United States & Canada

Researcher Examines U.S. Economic Recession

HK1802054391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Feb 91 p 7

["Special Commentary" by Chen Baosen (7115 1405 2773), researcher at the Institute of North America under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "'Economic Recession'—a Hot Topic in the United States at Present"]

[Text] Apart from the Gulf war, the most frequent topic of conversation among Americans at present is probably the "economic recession." This is a reality of life. In terms of trade, having swept the construction, banking, and wholesale and retail industries, the southing wind is blowing against the manufacturing industry and other service trades. In terms of regions, immediately following the sluggish northeast, prosperous California has witnessed a rise in unemployment and the originally thriving west has felt the shock of a drop in motor industry production, caused by beleaguered spare parts suppliers.

Recession will bring a lot of suffering and puzzlement to people, so it is only natural that it has become the subject of much discussion. The above changes have posed some questions worth pondering.

For example, why was the government more eager to announce the entry of the U.S. economy into a recession than the nongovernmental sector? The announcement was made when the three top economic decision makers in the Bush Administration—the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the secretary of the treasury, and the budget director—formulated the federal budget for FY 1992 in early January. Usually, U.S. Government officials do not announce forecasts of recession for fear of shaking the confidence of enterprises and consumers. During the last quarter of 1990, that the economy was on the decline was a foregone conclusion. However, with the first quarter of this year not yet over, government officials have publicly made a forecast about the economy, a move rarely seen in the past. In fact, if viewed in connection with the unfavorable situation in the U.S. budget arrangements, people will find it easy to understand the move. According to a calculation, in FY 1991, the U.S. federal deficit will range from \$250 to \$300 billion and, in 1992, it is expected to be not less than \$300 billion. If the Gramm-Rudman Holdings Law, which demands a mandatory

reduction in the deficit, is enforced, this will be a hard nut for the Bush Administration to crack. However, the legislation, which leaves one side of the net open, stipulates that enforcement can be suspended temporarily in time of recession. This serves as a footnote to why the three top officials were interested in recession.

The nongovernment Council for National Economic Research was relatively prudent. The council's committee in charge of defining the beginning and end of economic cycles only stated that it was possible that the economy could be entering a recession. The committee chairman said that a final judgment needed more data to support. Apparently, the organization made such a judgment to prevent an unexpected winner [chu leng men 0427 0397 7024].

Another question is why is the banking community bearing the brunt? The reason lies in an overexpansion of credit. The prosperity during the Reagan years was based on a debt economy. The overall expansion of internal and external debt, and of government and private bonds, hit a record high. In credit business, many savings and loan associations and commercial banks sought only immediate profits and thus relaxed credit terms, and because the bank supervisory organs pursued some liberal Reagan administration policies, the banking institutions had to take on a considerable number of bad debts themselves. Consequently, many savings and loan associations and commercial banks went bankrupt and even the authorities in the banking field, such as the Bank of America and the Chase Manhattan Banking Corporation, also incurred losses.

On the other hand, because enterprises and consumers have to bear the excessively heavy burden of interest rates and the banks have begun to tighten loan lending terms, this has resulted in a contraction of the money supply and sluggishness in purchasing power.

The third question is why is the alleged recession not manifested in the common phenomena of overproduction and overstocking? The overstretched inventory is, more often than not, viewed as a signal for the coming of a recession but the current merchandise inventory is relatively normal. It is precisely because of basing themselves on this point of argument that some economists denied that the current economic slide would lead to a recession. Nevertheless, the way things have developed has caused people to gradually realize that this phenomenon is a special form of overproduction, that is, excessive building of houses, offices, and high-grade markets. The current number of offices is equal to the supply of offices needed for the coming 10 years. The vacancy rate of offices in 36 major cities rose to 20 percent in 1990 from 19.3 percent in 1989. From 1986 to 1989, the supply of high-grade shopping malls increased by 22 percent while the number of customers rose by just 3 percent. The housing glut pushed housing prices down. The housing value in 1990 was \$270 billion less than in the previous year.

How could the real estate industry overexpand so blindly? The reason is that banking institutions maintained that real estate promises high profits and is thus secure business. After the deposit rates ceilings were abolished by the Bank Law in 1980, banking institutions vied with one another in using high interest rates to attract deposits. Thus, real estate and the high-risk and high-profit "junk bonds" became the major objectives of loans. It turned out that all was lost and banking institutions suffered for their doings.

How serious is the current ongoing recession? At present, most American economists have changed their judgment on the recession from being slight to moderate. This estimate is based on the following facts that: 1) There are no commodities being kept in stock; 2) there is a relatively good momentum in the export sector; and 3) the Federal Reserve Board has begun to relax control over money supply and this move is expected to produce results after six months. Nevertheless, there are still some factors that may possibly aggravate the recession. One is the severity of financial contraction. If more commercial banks go bankrupt, this will deepen the recession. The other is the movement of foreign capital. If Japanese and West European capital flows out of the United States in large quantities, this will make the U.S. economic recovery more difficult. The third factor is the trends of the world economy. If a global recession occurs, this will be detrimental to U.S. exports and economic recovery. Finally, whether or not a quick victory is achieved in the Gulf war will have a vast impact. In the final analysis, what actually will happen will be decided by how these factors develop in the days to come.

If the U.S. recession becomes an inevitable outcome and develops fairly seriously, what impact will it have on the international economy? 1) It will hinder the economic growth of other countries through import and export trade; 2) In the United States, trade protectionism will raise its head and this will intensify friction with its trade partners; and 3) To bypass the unfavorable domestic investment environment, American transnational corporations will strive to seek a way out abroad and this will provide an opportunity for other countries to import capital and technology.

Soviet Union

Article Cites Soviet Scholar on Foreign Relations

HK1602052891 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO
in Chinese 14 Jan 91 p 2

[Article by Huang Bingjun (7806 3521 6874): "Soviet Scholar on Soviet Foreign Relations"]

[Text] The year 1990 saw the Soviet domestic reform entering a very difficult stage and the country itself, as an Eastern power, in the midst of a volatile and whirling international pattern. To secure a good external environment, the Soviet Union has made some noteworthy

decisions on a number of important aspects in international relations. How should we assess these important diplomatic moves? The reporter interviewed the deputy director of the USSR World Economics and International Relations Institute, Professor Simonia [name and title as published] to get him to answer some of the relevant questions and to congratulate him on his recent election as an academicien of the Academy of Science USSR.

Academicien Simonia is a gray-haired Georgian who keeps a nice-looking moustache and expresses his views clearly and straightforwardly.

The doctor of history first stressed the problem of German unification, calling it "epoch-making" for the reason that the unification put an end to the German problem—the century's greatest on the European Continent.

The Soviet active attitude toward the German unification problem has paved a way for further adjustment of its relations with the United States. The two matching superpowers have declared that they have stopped viewing each other as the enemy, but Professor Simonia pointed out that not being an enemy does not necessarily imply friendship. The Soviet Union, the United States, and Germany each have their own national interests, and therefore, henceforward it would be a normal nation-to-nation relationship. The end of the postwar Cold War era was, without doubt, a significant event in this year's Soviet diplomacy.

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was in itself a regional conflict, but as it happened at this point in time, it became the first touchstone of U.S.-Soviet relations. Facts have proved that improving Soviet-U.S. relations were not empty talks or a tactic; they were real. Stopping the invasion and letting justice reign have become a consensus between the two countries.

The Soviet adjustment of its relations with the outside world has brought good things to reforms within the country, both directly and indirectly. The Soviet Union is no longer a threat to the West, thus making arms cuts possible in the West. The Soviet Union now can divert huge sums of money from the arms race to resolving domestic economic and social problems. Simonia said that it would only be a logical result of the development of events if the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with South Korea because it has decided to change its relations with the global family. Undeniably, economic consideration has quickened the progress toward diplomatic relations between the two countries. The agreement No Tae-u signed with Gorbachev during his visit to the Soviet Union was primarily economic, but South Korea is one step ahead and is ready to send six delegations to the Soviet Union within a year's time, not only to sell goods, but primarily to pursue scientific and technological cooperation with the aim of combining Soviet attainments in basic sciences with South Korean practical technology to offer the Soviet market

massive amounts of electronic products and other consumer goods on a joint venture basis in the next one or two years. Of course, South Korea is hoping for a quick solution of the Korean unification problem through establishing relations with the Soviet Union, which for its part, also would like to participate more actively in Asia-Pacific cooperation.

In Professor Simonia's view, Soviet foreign policy next year should focus on the Far East and Asia-Pacific region. In April 1991 Gorbachev will be visiting Japan and possibly South Korea, the reason being that the Asia-Pacific region will be the fastest developing one in the 21st century. Geographically, the Soviet Far East belongs to the Far East. Now it must really be integrated with the region into one body.

He believed that China's reform has scored great achievements, but they remain in an initial stage. A second wave of reform can be expected which will speed up China's economic development in an equilibratory manner. By then China not only will be a strong country in territorial area, population, and future potential, but also one in real national strength. This will give a new vitality to the development of the Asia-Pacific region.

In 1991 the East European situation will remain volatile and unstable. One year has passed since reform, and the original concept—which seemed to think that once political power changed hands and liberalization was pursued, everything would turn right—has proved naive. In the end there was no miracle. Poland is a case in point. Walesa has been elected president, but whatever policy he pursues there will not be much change to the economy within one or two years. The difficulties will be greater with other countries that had poorer economic foundations. Therefore, although Europe will not be a source of significant conflicts, East Europe will be a factor contributing to general conflict.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Suspends Premiers' Talks With Seoul

OW1802093291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0842 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] Pyongyang, February 18 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) announced today that the fourth round of high level talks between the leadership in Pyongyang and Seoul cannot be held as scheduled while South Korea and the United States are staging joint military exercises.

A statement issued by the DPRK's delegation to the North-South talks said that the ongoing "Team Spirit 91" war exercise has sabotaged the atmosphere for the premiers' discussions originally slated for February 25-28 in Pyongyang.

The statement also noted since the first high-level talks were held in September last year, the DPRK has repeatedly called for the signing of a nonaggression declaration

and the cessation of the annual "Team Spirit" exercise, so as to create the necessary conditions for peace in Korea and a peaceful reunification of Korea.

"It is the South Korean authorities, avoiding dialogue and kicking up a racket of war-like confrontation, who are wholly to blame for the impossibility of the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks," the statement added.

Commentary on Suspension of Talks

OW1902084791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1436 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Commentary: "Why North-South Korean Premiers' Talks Were Temporarily Suspended" by XINHUA reporter Zhang Jinfang (1728 6930 5364)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (XINHUA)—In a statement issued today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delegation to the high level talks between North and South Korea announced that the fourth round of such talks cannot be held as scheduled from 25 through 28 February in Pyongyang. The announcement signals the temporary suspension of the North-South Korean premiers' talks which have been going on for half a year, and the emergence of an expected turn in the process of easing relations between North and South Korea.

The immediate cause leading to the temporary suspension of the fourth round of the North-South premiers' talks is the ongoing large scale military exercise—"Team Spirit 91"—jointly held by South Korea and the United States within the territory of South Korea. North Korea has repeatedly and strenuously demanded that South Korea and the United States cease the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise for at least two to three years to ensure the smooth conduct of talks between the premiers of the North and South. North Korea maintains that the continuance of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year by South Korea and the United States has sabotaged the atmosphere for a peaceful dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and North Korea is unwilling and unable to continue the premiers' talks to discuss peace on the Korean Peninsula and peaceful reunification amid gunpowder smoke from the military exercise.

As a result of joint efforts by both sides, particularly the positive promotion from the North, considerable consensus on easing the situation on the Korean Peninsula was reached in the previous three rounds of premiers' talks. If both sides can continue creating conditions for the dialogue and participate with positive attitudes, obviously the atmosphere of the premiers' talks will be further improved. Regrettably, South Korea has always created obstacles to complicate the premiers' talks.

Additionally, South Korea's inconsistency of words and deeds on the question of peace and easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula has added difficulties to the talks. In the previous three rounds of the North-South premiers' talks, the North has proposed the signing of a

nonaggression declaration between the North and the South to demonstrate that no offensive will be launched and no threat posed against each other; the reduction of military strength of both sides in stages; removal of political and military confrontations between the two sides; and on this basis, building of political and military trust for the realization of national reconciliation and peace. For the sake of signing a nonaggression declaration, the North has made substantial concessions by accepting a series of proposals from the South that are conducive to the easing of North-South relations. South Korea, the very first party to propose the signing of such a nonaggression declaration, also put forward many views that were similar to those of the North and indicated its willingness to cooperate with the North to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula. However, action taken by the South was quite different from its attitude demonstrated in the talks. While conducting dialogue with the North, the South persistently continues enhancing its military strength and often holds military exercises under various names. On the outbreak of the Gulf war, South Korea immediately placed its troops under the "state of emergency," forcing the North to respond correspondingly. In a time when the United States is concentrating its military strength on the Gulf war, the "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercise involving 140,000 South Korean and American troops still goes on as scheduled. By adopting such an irresponsible attitude, South Korea has led the situation on the Korea Peninsula in an unhealthy direction, introducing, both internally and externally, unfavorable factors to the continued holding of the premiers' talks.

The temporary suspension of talks between the North and South premiers does not necessarily mean that there is no more hope for the talks to be continued. With the change of atmosphere for dialogue and development of the situation after "Team Spirit 91" ends, the North-South premiers' talks may well be resumed.

S. Korean President Reshuffles Cabinet

*OW1902143491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1119 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Pyongyang, February 19 (XINHUA)—South Korean President No Tae-u has reshuffled his cabinet in the midst of a wide-ranging bribery scandal, according to a Radio Seoul report today.

The reshuffle, which took place on Monday, affected a deputy premier and three other high-ranking officials, the report said.

Choe Kak-kyu, chief policy-maker of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, was chosen to replace Yi Sung-yun as deputy premier-economic planning minister, the highest-ranking economic post in the cabinet.

Yi Chin-sop, vice economic planning minister, was assigned to head the construction ministry, succeeding the outgoing minister Ho Nam-hun, who assumed the office less than two months ago.

Yi Hae-won, a former cabinet minister, was named mayor of Seoul, replacing Pak Se-chik, who also held the post for less than two months.

No kon-il, vice home minister, was transferred to fill the position of senior administrative affairs secretary (minister) to No, formerly held by Hong Song-chol.

A senior official of the Chongwadae (presidential office) was quoted as saying that three of the four sacked senior officials were involved in the scandal over alleged bribes for approval of a housing project near Seoul.

Japanese Planes To Transport U.S. Military

*OW1902180291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1550 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Tokyo, February 19 (XINHUA)—Japanese aircraft will transport U.S. military personnel and supplies for the first time during a joint air drill scheduled to begin on February 25 in western Japan, KYODO NEWS AGENCY quoted military officials as saying today.

A fleet of 15 C-L transport planes, which will join the 12-day drill together with some 50 fighters, will airlift U.S. personnel and supplies, said officials of the Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF).

Previously, Japan has not provided airlift services for U.S. forces, saying it might run counter to the antiwar Constitution, which is widely interpreted as banning the country from joining a collective security system.

The C-L transport planes will carry U.S. military personnel from Kadena to an ASDF base in Fukuoka Prefecture and from Misawa of Aomori Prefecture to Miyazaki Prefecture, KYODO added.

Military analysts said that Japan had been asked to airlift U.S. personnel and materials because of large numbers of U.S. transport planes participating in the Gulf war.

\$6 Billion Loan Unofficially Requested From Japan

*OW1902074191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT
19 Feb 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—China has unofficially requested Japan to provide 6 billion dollars worth of untied loans for its energy development projects, after negotiations had been suspended since the 1989 military crackdown at Tiananmen Square, sources in bilateral economic relations said Tuesday.

The 6 billion dollar loans are separate ones from Japan's loan package of 810 billion yen for the 1990-95 period.

The 6 billion dollar was originally requested in 1989 to the Export-Import Bank of Japan, which had offered a total of about 1 trillion yen in two five-year untied loans in 1979 and 1984.

But the negotiations were suspended after the Tiananmen Square crackdown, when international economic sanctions were applied against China.

Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in January promised to consider resuming the negotiations when he visited China at a request by the Chinese side, according to the sources.

The Japanese Government, receiving the Chinese informal request recently, is apparently moving to offer the 6 billion dollars in loans after the next summit meeting by the leaders of seven major industrial nations and the European countries slated in July in London, the sources added.

The government has also started preparatory research on the projects the Chinese side has asked financial assistance for, they said.

The projects are to develop five different oil fields and coal mines.

If the 6 billion dollars in loans is approved, it will signal that Japan has lifted all sanctions against China after the Tiananmen Square military suppression of the pro-democracy movement.

Environmental Cooperation With Japan Urged

OW1902133191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1254 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)—China and Japan should strengthen their co-operation in efforts to improve the global environment, according to a signed article in today's overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY".

The article, written by Sun Pinghua, director of the China National Greening Foundation and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, cited several examples of the necessity of doing so.

If a cold winter current hits Beijing and causes a drop in temperature, one or two days later the Japanese islands will normally experience a drop in temperature, or be affected by rain or snow.

In spring, if yellow dust from the Gobi Desert fills the air in Beijing, two days later the clouds are sure to reach Japan.

Therefore, in order to improve the environment of the eastern hemisphere, it is necessary for all countries in the region to co-operate so that all can profit by the improved environment, the article said.

The article pointed out that the ratio of forest vegetation in China is very low. To improve this situation, a key measure is long-term afforestation to prevent the spread of desertification.

But, as far as China is concerned, this is a huge project which needs a lot of time, manpower, materials and

money; "without international co-operation in this respect we cannot achieve the desired results," the article stressed.

It expressed the hope that more Japanese people will realize the far-reaching significance of China's afforestation efforts and help in this huge project.

East Europe

Hungary, Poland, CSFR Meet on Pact Future

OW1602103791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0336 GMT 16 Feb 91

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (XINHUA)—Leaders from Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia said the political organization of the Warsaw Pact could be disbanded before the spring of 1992.

Polish President Lech Walesa and Prime Minister Jan Bielecki, Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and Prime Minister Marian Calfa and Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall today held talks in Budapest and signed two cooperative statements.

After the meeting, the leaders held a press conference where Walesa said the three countries face the same difficulties and tasks ahead.

The Hungarian prime minister said an accord on disbanding the Warsaw Pact's military organization by April 1 will be reached at their next conference of defence and foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Budapest on February 25.

In addition, the leaders from the three nations said the current form of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) should be eliminated. A new form for the economic organization will be discussed at a meeting of the heads of state of the countries concerned at the end of February.

The Polish and Czechoslovak leaders arrived here on Thursday and returned to their countries this evening.

Hungary's Ruble-Based Trade Decreases

OW2002083391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0639 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (XINHUA)—Hungary's foreign trade structure has changed enormously as its transactions with ruble-based countries dropped 20 percent in exports and 18 percent in imports last year.

Speaking at a news conference here today, Minister of International Economic Relations Bela Kadar said that strict export restrictions in Hungary and growing economic difficulties in the ruble-based countries contributed to the sharp drops.

However, in terms of convertible-currency-based transactions, the country's exports rose by 18 percent to 7

billion U.S. dollars while its imports increased 13 percent in the previous year, when there was a 21 percent increase in exports to and a 5 percent increase in imports from industrialized countries.

Kadar said that Hungary gained a record favorable balance of 945 million dollars in its foreign trade last year although the country's economy was affected by the summer drought and the Gulf crisis.

Albanian Party Discusses Domestic Situation

*OW2002085391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0735 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Tirana, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Albanian Party of Labor held its 15th Central Committee plenary session today with the tense domestic political situation topping the agenda.

During the session it was noted that Albania has totally embarked on the path of a pluralized democracy and that the party will continue to have dialogues with newly-established political parties.

However, it added that in striving for democracy, the party had met the challenge from extremist forces which try to jeopardize public order.

The plenum urged all political entities, patriots and honest people to safeguard the country's political and economic stability, strengthen domestic security and the people's working and living conditions.

In addition, it called on every member of the party to do his bit to consolidate the people's power and improve national unity.

Calls for Resumption of Classes

*OW2002043591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0315 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Tirana, February 19 (XINHUA)—The Central Committee of the ruling Albanian Party of Labor today appealed to striking Tirana University students to resume classes and refrain from actions that might aggravate the situation.

The students began the walkout on February 6 in support of economic demands by agricultural college students and demanded the removal of the name of former party leader from the title of the Tirana Enver Hoxha University the following day. More than 700 students and teachers have been on a hunger strike since Monday.

In a statement issued after a plenum here today, the party Central Committee expressed its support for a statement issued by the Council of Ministers on February 16 which turned down the striking students' demand for a change of the university's name.

The Central Committee statement urged the students to drop illegitimate political demands and ways of resolving issues. They must not put forward demands

which do not concern the students or teaching but involve political struggles between political parties, it stressed.

The statement said one should respect and give much heed to the students' opinions, but the abuse of democracy is an ever-present danger.

The government has done its utmost to meet many of the students' legitimate demands at a time when the country is in serious economic and financial difficulties, the statement added.

The statement called on all political parties and social organizations to do all they can to avoid an aggravation of the situation.

President of the Presidium of People's Assembly Ramiz Alia Monday met with leaders of two major opposition parties—the Democratic Party and the Republic Party—on the students' strike. He urged all political parties to exert their influences for a just and reasonable solution to the existing problems.

Latin America & Caribbean

Bomb Explodes Near Chinese Embassy in Peru

*OW1702034791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0105 GMT 17 Feb 91*

[Text] Lima, February 16 (XINHUA)—A bomb exploded Friday night in the garden of the Egyptian Embassy here, barely 200 meters from the Chinese Embassy, breaking the windows and doors of the embassy and of a building facing the representation.

It was informed here today that the bomb was thrown from a truck that was followed by two other vehicles, although the identity of the terrorists was not disclosed.

The daily "ESPRESSO" also informed that a man and a woman were killed in a gunfight with a marines patrol in El Callao as they were painting subversive slogans on walls.

Peruvian Parliament Eager To Develop Relations

*OW1602104491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 0416 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] Lima, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—In meetings with a delegation from the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee today, Maximo San Roman and Victor Paredes, speakers of Peruvian Senate and House of Representatives respectively, stated that the Peruvian parliament is willing to further its relations with the Chinese National People's Congress.

The two speakers made the remarks on separate occasions. The Chinese delegation was led by Li Beihai, secretary general of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

San Roman said that Peru also is willing to further promote cultural and trade relations with China.

The delegation arrived in Peru on 8 February after concluding its visit to Ecuador.

Colombian Vice Minister Receives CPC Delegation

*OW1702105991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 0457 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[By reporter Wang Caiyu (3076 2088 6235)]

[Text] Bogota, 15 Feb (XINHUA)—Colombian Vice Foreign Minister (Rodrigo Perduo) said today: "Colombia attaches great importance to its relations with China."

The vice foreign minister made the above remark during a meeting with a delegation from the International Liaison Department of the CPC.

He said that relations between the two countries have developed smoothly in the past decade and will be further strengthened in the future. He said: Colombia and China hold identical views on many international issues. The two countries have taken similar stances, especially on the Gulf issue, and are willing to work for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis.

The CPC delegation, led by Secretary General Li Beihai of the International Liaison Department, arrived in Bogota yesterday at the invitation of the Colombia's Liberal Party.

Delegation Attends Liberal Party Congress

*OW1802061491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 0945 GMT 17 Feb 91*

[By reporter Hou Yaoqi (0186 5069 0366)]

[Text] Bogota, 16 Feb (XINHUA)—A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC, currently on a visit here, attended the national congress of the Liberal Party, Colombia's principal ruling party, upon invitation today.

The congress opened at the National Assembly Building in the capital today. The Chinese delegation, led by Secretary General Li Beihai of the CPC International Liaison Department, was the only foreign delegation invited to attend the congress. At the congress, Helman Balkus, secretary general of the congress, read aloud a letter of congratulations from the CPC International Liaison Department to the congress. It was warmly welcomed by the deputies. After this, Aulouse Irakali, chairman of the congress and speaker of the Colombian Senate, made a brief speech, expressing heartfelt thanks for the letter of congratulations from the CPC International Liaison Department.

At today's congress [session], the deputies enthusiastically discussed the current domestic situation, particularly the question of revision of the constitution. During the election of a new leading body, former president Alfonso Lopez Michelsen was elected the unified leader of the various factions of the Liberal Party.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Bogota on 14 February.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin Visits Henan Village

HK1802070491 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Xinxiang City's Liuzhuang Village, one of the 10 red-banner units in our province's agricultural field, is known throughout the province. On the afternoon of 6 February, Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who was conducting an inspection tour in Henan Province, visited Liuzhuang.

Men, women, the aged, and children gathered at the village entrance to warmly welcome the general secretary. Alighting from his limousine, Comrade Jiang Zemin clenched his fists and raised his hands above his head to give his cordial regards to villagers. After that, he firmly held the hands of (Shi Laihou), leader of the masses in Liuzhuang, and secretary of the party branch. While chatting with him, he entered the house of a villager named Liu Shutian, and talked with family members. [passage omitted containing indistinct portion]

After leaving Liu's house, masses in the village again crowded around the General Secretary in order to see him. Comrade Jiang Zemin wielded his brush to write an inscription for Liuzhuang, which read: Strengthening the building of grass-roots organizations to take the road of common prosperity. [passage omitted containing indistinct portion]

Qiao Shi Ends Visit to Yunnan Province

HK1902061091 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] A few days ago, when making an inspection tour in Yunnan Province, Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, pointed out: We must firmly and unswervingly implement the party's basic line and various guiding principles and policies which have proven effective. Efforts must be made to implement the spirit of the party's seventh plenary session to the letter in light of Yunnan's practical conditions.

From 7 to 16 February, accompanied by Yunnan provincial party Secretary Pu Chaozhu and Deputy Secretary Yin Jun, Qiao Shi endured the hardships of a long journey to inspect Honghe Hani-Yi, Xishuangbanna Dai, Dehong Dai-Jingpo, and Dali Bai autonomous prefectures, and Kunming City. He visited factories, mines, workshops, families of minority nationalities in rural areas, village fairs, scientific research units, and border posts. He had cordial talks with cadres, masses, public security cadres and policemen, and officers and men of the People's Armed Police Force to gain an understanding of their production, livelihood, and the implementation of the spirit of the seventh plenary session. He wished them a happy Spring Festival.

On 13 February, Qiao Shi listened to work reports by leading comrades of Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and government in Kunming. He said: Over the past 10 years or so, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, party committees and governments at all levels in Yunnan have been conscientiously implementing the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Economic development in the province is better and faster and people's living standards have markedly improved. After relaying the spirit of the party's seventh plenary session, the mental attitude of cadres and masses is very good. They are full of confidence in implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and the 10-year program. The situation in the province is gratifying.

Qiao Shi pointed out: Yunnan's natural conditions are good. It is rich in natural resources and has very great potential for economic development. In the 1980's, it overfulfilled the strategic target of the first stage two years ahead of schedule. In the 1990's, it should strive for faster development. While reporting their work, some autonomous prefectural party committees stated their confidence in fulfilling strategic targets for the second stage in five years. I favor such a spirit of exerting positive efforts to make progress. Since proper conditions exist, they must strive for faster development. They must proceed from practical reality, follow a down-to-earth manner, and advance step by step. Only by firmly and unswervingly persisting in taking the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, initiated by revolutionaries of the older generation headed by Deng Xiaoping, and implementing various guiding principles and policies which have proved effective and correct, can we turn our plans into reality and fulfill our strategic targets for the second stage. Yunnan's potential for foreign trade is also very great and it must insist on opening up to the outside world. While continuing to develop foreign trade through coastal areas, it must actively develop foreign trade with neighboring countries and Southeast Asia through border trade and economic cooperation. It must strengthen management of foreign trade with the aim of promoting better economic exchanges.

Wherever he went, he hoped that cadres and masses would protect social stability and the political situation of stability and unity, just as they protect their own eyes. Only thus can they concentrate their efforts on promoting economic construction.

He continued: We must ensure the stability and consistency of the various party policies. In rural areas, the fundamental thing is that the system of contracted responsibility on a household basis with remuneration linked to output must remain unchanged. We must only further improve and consolidate it. Given this prerequisite, we must do our best to develop the collective economy to enhance the financial capability of townships and towns to assist peasants in developing production.

Qiao Shi went on: The various nationalities in Yunnan are united and living in harmony. Practice has proved that the policy of autonomy for areas inhabited by minority nationalities, formulated after the founding of the People's Republic, and the law on autonomy for areas inhabited by minority nationalities enacted in 1984, are beneficial to consolidating nationality solidarity and safeguarding the unity of the motherland. We must conscientiously implement the policy and enforce the law. In some areas inhabited by minority nationalities, vigorous efforts are being made to develop their economy and culture. Our country will, of course, provide them with necessary and possible assistance in various aspects. What is more important is that people of various nationalities must rely on their own efforts and struggle hard. They must also develop lateral economic links with other areas at home to promote economic cooperation so that they can gradually turn their strong points in natural resources into strong points in the economy.

When Honghe, Xishuangbanna, Dehong, and Dali autonomous prefectures reported their work, they also reported on the issue of banning drugs. Qiao Shi said: The central authorities have been attaching great importance to the issue of banning drugs and a special organ has been established to grasp the work. The National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee has enacted laws and made a decision on banning drugs. This decision has been unanimously supported by people of various nationalities throughout the country. Yunnan has adopted many measures to ban drugs. This has been supported and affirmed by the CPC Central Committee and State Council. It must make further efforts to do everything possible to achieve marked results in one or two years. We must rely not only on public security organs, the armed police force, and various departments on the political and judicial front regarding the issue of banning drugs, but also on the strength of the whole society. We must give publicity to the NPC Standing Committee's decision so that every household knows about it. We must also rely on the masses to seize drug traffickers and drug addicts. We must severely punish drug traffickers in accordance with the law. In a word, we must have strong confidence, adopt forceful measures, and persist in our work to the end.

Qiao Shi emphasized: While properly grasping family planning, party organizations and governments at all levels must make use of the existing labor force as important resources. They must try in every possible way to make job arrangements. The existing manpower can be used to carry out water conservancy works, develop economic forests, plant fruit trees, run tertiary industry and township and town collective enterprises, and carry out individual trade. We must give it more guidance and strengthen our management of it.

Qiao Shi pointed out: The key to our success in implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and fulfilling our strategic

targets in the second stage lies in strengthening and improving party leadership and strengthening the unity of leading bodies at all levels. Party and government cadres at all levels—leading comrades of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties particularly—must serve the grass-roots level and properly grasp the building of grass-roots organizations. First, we must properly select main leaders and effectively organize leading bodies. Second, we must strengthen ideological and political work. We must actively train young key members who are working at the forefront of production, scientific research, and education. When conditions are ripe, we may admit them into the party. We must ensure that our grass-roots party organizations can truly become fighting bastions which can lead the masses to develop socialist economic, cultural, educational, and scientific and technical undertakings. In the meantime, we must strictly administer the party, and handle the cases of party members who violate party discipline. Leading cadres at all levels must go deep among the masses, forge a close link with them, listen to their opinions, and do more practical work for them.

Qiao Shi continued: The purpose of communists is to serve the people wholeheartedly. To us, there is no other interest except the interest of the people. As long as we conscientiously implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Yunnan's economic construction will definitely develop in a faster and still better way.

Those who accompanied Qiao Shi in his inspection tour included Shu Huaide, deputy secretary general of the Commission of Political Science and Law under the CPC Central Committee, and others.

Li Ruihuan Celebrates Spring Festival in Hainan

*HK1902095591 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Li Ruihuan, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, and member of the Secretariat, celebrated a joyous Spring Festival together with 6.5 million people of various nationalities in Hainan yesterday. Haikou is a new developing city in south China clad in green in which a hundred flowers blossom in a riot of color. Haikou is also a new-emerging city amid reform and opening up. It is filled with a strong festival atmosphere.

Yesterday afternoon, Liu Ruihuan was present at a Spring Festival celebration party attended by our provincial party, government, and military leaders, and personages from various circles. He extended his New Year's greetings to Hainan's party, government, and military leaders, and wished people of various nationalities in Hainan who are engaged in construction of the special zone a happy Lunar New Year. He wished that Hainan's people would make new and still greater achievements in construction, reform, and opening up.

In his speech, Li Ruihuan said: The last decade of this century is a very important decade in the historical process of our country's socialist modernization. This year is the first year for pursuing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and a crucial year for economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform. Doing this year's work well is of great significance to our country's future development. Now the central task facing us is: We must conscientiously implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session, improve our work style, follow a down-to-earth manner in our work, and unite as one to do economic and other work well.

In his speech, Li Ruihuan affirmed the achievements made by Hainan in reform and opening up. He said: Hainan Province is our country's biggest special economic zone, and an outpost of reform and opening up. It has unique natural resources, and has been a famous old liberated area which has a glorious revolutionary tradition. To promote Hainan's economy and various undertakings as early as possible is of profound significance to realizing socialist modernization, strengthening nationality solidarity, and accomplishing the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Li Ruihuan sincerely hoped that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and provincial CPC Committee, Hainan's people would unite as one, struggle hard, explore their way forward, overcome difficulties on their road of advance, and promote various undertakings in the Hainan special zone in a still better and effective manner.

Accompanied by provincial party Secretary Deng Hongxun and provincial Governor Liu Jianfeng, Li Ruihuan also went deep into residential areas to pay residents a new year call. [passage omitted]

State Councillor Zou Jiahua Inspects Zhuhai

HK1802094691 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Text] According to a report carried by NANFANG RIBAO, Zou Jiahua, state councillor and state planning commission minister, inspected Zhuhai on the first and second days of the Lunar New Year Festival to extend greetings and appreciation to the builders of the special economic zone.

Accompanied by leaders of Zhuhai City, Zou Jiahua inspected Gongbei Port and (Hongwan) Reclamation Zone and extended Lunar New Year greetings to the functionaries still working during the holiday.

At the construction site of a big dam linking an island, at the (Gaonan) Port in West District, city Mayor Liang Guangda reported on the situation concerning the development and construction of West District to Zou Jiahua.

Zou Jiahua held: Zhuhai has adhered to a correct orientation by concentrating on building communications,

energy, and infrastructural facilities and building the (Gaonan Port). The method of making land and making money from land is a feasible one. He said: West District is a good place which should be developed with conscientious efforts. In developing big industries, it is necessary to pay adequate attention to environmental protection.

During his inspection of Zhuhai, Zou Jiahua also had a look around Zhuhai City and expressed appreciation and admiration at Zhuhai City's urban planning, urban construction, and urban management.

Wang Zhen, Guangdong Secretary Meet Teachers

HK1802090191 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Text] Wang Zhen, state vice president and president of the Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens, met with and wished a Happy New Year to the representatives of our province's model middle and primary school principals and outstanding teachers in Guangzhou's Zhudao Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Vice President Wang Zhen said: The party Central Committee and the State Council have always attached great importance to the development of educational undertaking. Schools at all levels shoulder the glorious and lofty responsibility of fostering and training successors to the socialist and communist cause. The work of teachers is thus of great importance.

Wang Zhen stressed: Our Chinese nation has the fine tradition of respecting teachers and valuing education. Therefore, it is necessary to create a stronger atmosphere of respecting teachers and valuing education in the whole society. There are more than 10 million teachers in the whole country. It is necessary to show more concern for them politically, in work, and in livelihood.

Vice President Wang Zhen proposed that efforts be made to fully develop the role played by teacher award foundations at all levels, enlarge the scope of awards to teachers year by year, and increase the actual income of teachers as quickly as possible.

Provincial party committee Secretary Xie Fei and party committee Standing Committee member Fang Bao were present during the meeting.

Xie Fei called for using the concern shown by the party Central Committee and the State Council for our province's education work as a motive force for further pushing ahead with our education work.

Wan Li Attends Spring Festival Party in Guangzhou

HK1902100991 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Yesterday evening, the provincial CPC Committee and government, and Guangzhou Military

Region jointly held in the auditorium of the provincial CPC Committee an Army-civilian Spring Festival evening party for Guangzhou area to celebrate the coming of the Year of Ram.

Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and chairman of the NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee; Wang Zhen, vice president of the state; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the evening party to celebrate Spring Festival together with more than 1,600 servicemen and civilians of Guangzhou area.

At the evening party, accompanied by Xie Fei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Lin Ruo, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Lieutenant General Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region; and Lieutenant General Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the Military Region; party and state leading comrades met cordially with new and old responsible comrades of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, Guangzhou Military Region, and leading organs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force stationed in Guangzhou, and veteran comrades who are having a winter rest in Guangzhou.

Provincial party Secretary Xie Fei presided over and addressed the evening party. He said: The party and state leading comrades who attend the party celebrate Spring Festival together with us. This is a great encouragement for servicemen and civilians in Guangdong. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and more than 60 million people of the whole province, Xie Fei wished the party and state leading comrades, who attended the evening party, a happy Lunar New Year. He also wished them a happy festival, good health, and a long life.

Wan Li addressed the evening party. He said: This is the first time for me to celebrate Spring Festival in Guangzhou. This is also the first time for me to celebrate Spring Festival together with Guangdong's party, government, and Army leaders. Taking this opportunity, I wish them a happy Spring Festival, and good health. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Guangdong has made great achievements in its work. This has been generally recognized by the whole country, and the whole world as well. This year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. I am confident that Guangdong will make still greater achievements in its work in the future.

Wang Zhen, vice president of the state, and Lieutenant General Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, also spoke.

Comrade Xian Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who is now in Shenzhen, has asked the Guangdong provincial CPC Committee and provincial government to convey his Spring Festival greetings to people of various nationalities in Guangdong.

Minister on Public Security Work

HK1902152291 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 25 Jan 91 p 2

["Address by Tao Siju (7118 7475 7467) at the National Meeting To Commend Outstanding Grass-Roots Public Security Units for Maintaining Clean Government and Caring for the People"]

[Text] Comrades,

Today, the Public Security Ministry solemnly called a citation meeting to award the 100 sections, units, and teams of Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau Chaoyangmen Police Substation the glorious title of National Outstanding Grass-Roots Units of Clean Government and Caring for the People. On behalf of the Public Security Ministry CPC Committee, I extend warm congratulations and the highest respect to the 100 cited sections, units and teams, and take this opportunity to extend my warm regards and sincere gratitude to the broad masses of public security cadres and policemen, armed police officers and soldiers, defense cadres and security guards who carry out their duties all year round on the frontline of public security and defense.

Recently, under the leadership of the party central authorities, State Council, and various levels of party committees and governments, public security organs of various ranks have seriously implemented and carried out the party's basic line and various directions and policies and have done much work closely revolving around defending reform, opening up and socialist modernization, and, in particular, given outstanding performances in work such as stopping the turmoil and quelling the rebellion, the "stern crackdown" struggle, and rescue operations and disaster relief. The practice of struggle has proved that our force is an outstanding force that deserves the trust of the party and people and has combat power. Following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, public security organs of various ranks have vigorously strengthened and improved ideological and political work; rigorously grasped the drive for clean government; seriously implemented and carried out the "CPC Central Committee Decision Concerning Strengthening the Party's Ties With the Masses"; really corrected the unhealthy tendencies in businesses and trades; resolutely stopped unjustified charges, fines, and levies; seriously investigated and handled the extremely small number of corrupt elements within the public security force that abuse powers for personal gain, misuse powers, and pervert duties; restored and developed public security's excellent tradition of arduous struggle, clean government, and dedication, and maintaining close ties with the masses; and have been commended by the party and people. The broad masses of cadres and policemen, especially the masses of grass-roots cadres and policemen battling on the first frontline, have been struggling stubbornly for, and have selflessly dedicated themselves to, the cause of safeguarding the country's political, economic, and

social stability, and have made significant contributions to ensuring the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization under heavy calls of duty, many difficulties, and poor conditions. There has emerged a large number of advanced units and individuals who are loyal, dutiful, upright in executing laws, impartial, clean, hardworking, and people-cherishing. The 100 excellent sections, units, and teams that received citations today are the representatives of a great number of these advanced grass-roots public security units. These units have highlighted the brilliant public security organs' tradition of relying on the people and maintaining close ties with them and the public security cadres and policemen's noble spirit of placing themselves wholeheartedly at the service of the people. They are the example we learn from. Public security organs of various ranks, especially the broad grass-roots masses at the section, unit, and team levels, should all seriously learn from them and let these advanced experiences and good thinking and style blossom in public security organs around the country.

Comrades, our country's current political, economic, and social situations are stable and the overall situation is developing in a good direction. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee convened earlier proposed a 10-year program for our country's national economic and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and thus pointed out a direction and target for the efforts and struggle of the whole party and all of the country's nationalities to win the new victory of quadrupling the 1980 GNP by the end of this century, a goal which, if it is to be realized, requires social stability as a prerequisite and necessary safeguard. As an important instrument for people's democratic dictatorship, public security organs are charged with great responsibility. To fulfill the glorious and arduous mission entrusted to us by the party and people, we must continue to strengthen the construction of the public security force and work to raise the force's political and professional qualities. Grass-roots public security units are at the forefront of struggle responsible for real combat, and the bridge and tie connecting the party, government, and public security organs with the people. Tackling well grass-roots construction will lay a foundation for the entire public security work. We must approach and vigorously strengthen grass-roots construction from a strategic perspective and, to further improve the construction of the public security force and develop each grass-roots section, unit, and team into a really advanced combat force feared by the enemy and loved by the people, and capable of maintaining order and safeguarding peace in its own area, I offer some of my views as follows:

First, Strengthen Ideological and Political Construction and Steel Faith in Socialism

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Grasping ideological education is the central element for rallying the whole party to pursue great political struggle. If we fail to carry out this task, we will be unable to fulfill any of the party's

political missions." Comrade Jiang Zemin has also pointed out: "We must put before the whole party the urgent mission of strengthening ideological construction and raising party members' ideological and political standards." The sharp and complicated international and domestic struggle and the nature, office, and characteristics of our country's people's public security organs determine that we must strengthen ideological construction of the public security force and ensure that it is forever politically loyal to the party, people, and socialist motherland. The current international situation is in the throes of the profoundest changes since World War II, with old patterns having been broken up and new ones still taking shape. Socialism is faced with a serious challenge. Reactionary forces within and without the country are stepping up infiltration into our country by various political, economic, ideological, and cultural means and pursuing the "peaceful evolution" strategy. A very small number of people stubbornly cling to bourgeois liberalization and anticommunist and antisocialist hostile elements echo international reactionary forces and conspire with them to vainly attempt to topple the political power of our country based on the people's democratic dictatorship and to change the socialist system. The struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, subversion and anti-subversion, and "peaceful evolution" and anti-peaceful evolution is acute, complicated, and long. As an important instrument for people's democratic dictatorship, public security organs are charged with the sacred duty of defending the party, socialist system, and people's republic; and under all circumstances must maintain a firm and correct political direction and politically keep closely in line with the party central authorities. This requires that the whole body of public security cadres and policemen seriously study Marxism-Leninism and the basic theory of Mao Zedong Thought to equip their minds with the Marxist world outlook and methodology. At present we must seriously study the papers of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the "Outline for the Study of Certain Problems Concerning Socialism," and, at a combined theoretical and practical level, clarify the understanding of some of the important problems concerning contemporary socialism and capitalism, and ascertain the inevitable law of historical development, namely socialism replacing capitalism, so that we can steel faith in socialism, adhere to the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up, and resolutely forge ahead along the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics!

Second, Strengthen the Construction of Discipline and Style and Create Intimate Police-People Relations

Maintaining close ties with the masses and flesh-and-blood relations with the people is the fountainhead of strength with which we have fought and won battles. Upholding the practice of the mass line under party committee leadership has been the good tradition and political superiority of our country's public security work. Historical experience informs us that as long as we

can maintain close ties with the masses and handle well police-people relations, we shall triumph. Under the conditions of reform and opening up, we have a heavy duty in maintaining social order and we must therefore remind ourselves more to rely on the masses. Recently the Central Commission of Political Science and Law has called a national conference on an integrated treatment of social order which has laid down a comprehensive plan to strengthen the integrated treatment of social order. We must seriously implement the conference's spirit and better carry out the policy of combining professional work with the mass line, actively participate in the integrated treatment of social order, and give full play to our functional role. All these require that we create closer police-people relations and handle well the construction of the public security force. We must and will continue to adhere to the policy of "ruling the police force with a firm hand," vigorously strengthen the rectification and construction of discipline and style, plant securely in our minds the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people, resolutely remedy and overcome all unhealthy tendencies within the force that may harm police-people relations, eliminate the passive and corrupt phenomena among a very small number of people in the force, and build the public security force into a brilliant one dearly cherished by the people and feared by the enemy.

Third, Strengthen Professional Training and Develop the Ability To Withstand Hardship

Since public security organs are charged with the arduous tasks entrusted to them by the party and people, public security cadres and policemen must not only be politically strong and have an upright style, but also must be professionally good and able in every way to withstand hardship. Over recent years, through various kinds of education and training public security cadres and policemen have raised to various degrees their political and professional quality and cultural standards. However, these improvements have not quite measured up to the requirements of the situation and their tasks. Over the last few years we have absorbed a large number of new cadres and policemen. These new recruits are young, enthusiastic, and energetic and the new blood of the public security force. Not too many comrades have gone through strict and regular professional education and training and they lack basic training in public security work and the necessary and tough skills with which to overpower enemies and gain the upper hand. Some comrades do not even have the least minimum qualities befitting a people's policeman. In the struggle against criminals, owing to poor quality some cadres and policemen have failed to efficiently overpower suspects and have even paid the price of blood, which was quite uncalled for. We must make up our minds and adopt effective measures to stop as quickly as possible such a situation. We must launch a variety of education and training according to the characteristics of grass-roots work. Every cadre and policeman should keep up study while discharging his post duties, seriously study intensively job-related subjects, arduously drill in the basic

skills, and continuously improve his live combat ability. Education and training must observe the principle of learning with the purpose of application and learning things that will be used in the future. The contents must be highly focused, and different types of policemen must tailor the courses to their specialties and make their different requirements known. Tough skills means not only professional knowledge and skills but also law-enforcing ability and ability for mass work. In a sense public security work is mass work. There are now many cadres and policemen not capable of or not good at handling mass work, or at correctly distinguishing and handling two types of contradictions differing in nature. Some comrades lack a sense of legal system and basic legal knowledge, and they will find it difficult to get things done or will bungle things with all good intentions. In sum, we must base ourselves on practical needs, ascertain the content of learning, conduct strict training, set strict requirements, and continuously raise our work standards.

Fourth, Strengthen the Building of Regularization and Pursue Standardized Management

The grass roots are the foundation and many of public security's tasks rely on the work of the grass roots to make them a reality. The building of regularizing the force requires first of all a good structuring of the grass roots. Once grass-roots work is in place, the entire public security work will have a solid foundation. Therefore, every unit must continuously strengthen strict and scientific management of cadres and policemen and institutionalize and standardize management in order to raise our work to a new level. All the units cited on this occasion are advanced units in the grass-roots construction and have given us many good experiences in launching grass-roots work. Political work departments, especially the Public Security Ministry and the public security departments and the public security bureaus' political sections of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, must make in-depth and detailed summaries of their experiences and popularize them, and step by step systematize and standardize them in an effort to push for the institutionalization of grass-roots units.

Comrades, the present national citation meeting for excellent grass-roots public security units for clean government and caring for the people is also an experience-exchange meeting as well as a mobilization meeting to learn from advanced units. It is our hope that the cited sections, units, and teams learn from each other, learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses, will be humble and cautious, avoid being arrogant and impetuous and continue to forge ahead. The broad masses of grass-roots sections, units, and teams should learn from the advanced elements, do all they can to catch up, and work to develop themselves into upright and clean collectives with close ties with the masses and strong combat power. It is hoped that, through the concerted efforts of the whole body of public security cadres and policemen, we will be able to raise to a new

level the construction of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing the entire public security force. Let us rally still closer around the party central authorities with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core and, led by party committees and governments at various levels and relying on the broad masses of the people, make persistent efforts to make still new contributions to defending social stability.

Success Reported in 'Antipornography Drive'

*HK1802073191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Feb 91 p 4*

[XINHUA Report: "Good Results Reported in 'Antipornography' Drive"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)—Since the national work conference on the "antipornography" drive concluded, reports of success in the drive have come from all over the country. By the end of 1990, Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Gansu, Hunan, Hubei, Hainan, and other areas have reported the investigation of 16 big and major cases within a period of two months and the conclusion of 12 cases so far.

After the national work conference on the "antipornography" drive, the party committees and governments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities pushed forward the progress of the struggle against "pornography" by conscientiously carrying out the spirit of the conference, acting positively, and emphasizing implementation.

Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Gansu, Hainan, and other areas stepped up handling cases involving the "manufacture and peddling of pornographic materials" and, individually, held open trials of some big and major cases which had already been solved. Xuanwu District People's Court in Beijing Municipality held a public trial on 30 October last year dealing with a case involving the manufacture and peddling of pornographic literature. The main defendants, Li Xiurong and Li Qingde, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Shanghai Municipality also tried four cases according to law concerning the manufacture and sale of pornographic literature. Meanwhile, Tianjin awarded an 8-year prison sentence to Li Yuping for forging public documentary seals and engaging in illegal publications. The conclusion and solving of cases has been stepped up. Recently, Gansu Province cracked down on two cases involving "peddling and spreading pornographic materials."

Even though the intensive "antipornography" drive launched in various localities lasted for a short time, it nevertheless resulted in the confiscation of a large number of pornographic and illegal publications. A raid in Gansu Province yielded illegal publications, 120,000 pieces of 30 different types of plastic calendars, which were being sold unlawfully, and 3,400 cards propagating feudal superstitions. During a day of intensive search, Shanghai confiscated 14,020 banned publications, 3,107 tape cassettes, and 133 video cassettes, and outlawed 157

book stalls and book sellers operating without permits. Since the intensive "antipornography" drive began, Dalian's customs personnel have seized more than 1,300 reactionary books and journals and 300 pornographic video cassettes. A large number of banned publications were also taken in Guangdong, Hainan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, and other areas.

Even as the intensive "antipornography" drive is being carried out, all localities have taken steps to strengthen management of the cultural market. Relevant regulations have been drawn up and distributed in Sichuan, Henan, Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Tibet. Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Hunan, Jiangsu, and Henan have also reinforced the management structure of news publications. Some localities have even set up full-time cultural inspection troops.

Airports Implement Body Search To Stop Terrorism

*HK2002022591 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
20 Feb 91 p 2*

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (TA KUNG PAO)—This reporter learned from the department concerned, that in order to protect the safety of civil aircraft and passengers, the Ministry of Public Security has already instructed various airports throughout the country to gradually institute body searches. The person concerned said the measure is in line with international practice and the spirit of our country's relevant regulations, and is an effective means to deal with hijacking and destructive activities by international terrorists and domestic criminals.

According to information, Xiamen and Fuzhou Airports implemented passenger body searches in December 1990 and February 1991 respectively. Other airports in the country have gradually started implementing the measure.

The notice issued by the department concerned demands various airports consider local conditions and implement passenger body searches in the first half of this year. The notice also specified in detail the operational sequences and procedures for body searches. The official concerned explained: The so-called body search means that after the passenger passes through the security check door, the inspector uses both hands to touch and search the passenger's body; the purpose is to detect prohibited objects which will hamper aviation safety. The official said that the inspection will be carried out by on-duty personnel who are of the same sex as the passenger, and that the inspectors should be polite, flexible, and civilized when carrying out the duty. According to the State Council's regulations, a passenger who refuses to be searched will not be allowed to board the plane.

According to information, in order to deal with possible hijacking and destructive activities, the security and inspection departments at various airports have stepped up the supervision and protection of aircraft and the inspection of passengers' hand baggage.

Army Paper on Strengthening Party Education

HK1902062391 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
6 Jan 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen and Improve Party Education—Strengthening Grass-Roots Party Branch Building (Part Six)"]

[Text] According to an investigation by the department concerned, three general problems exist at present in party education at the grass-roots level: First, the education system of regular party lectures is not strictly implemented; second, education for party members is not conducted in a systematic and standard way; and third, prominence has not been given to the issue of helping party members strengthen party spirit and ensuring that they join the party ideologically. This shows that we must make great efforts to strengthen and improve grass-roots party education in order to reinforce building grass-roots party branches.

Strengthening education for party members is the central link of uniting the whole party in carrying out the great political struggle. It is also an extremely important condition for ensuring that the Armed Forces triumphantly realize the party's struggle objective. This was the case in the war years and is of greater significance in peacetime. At present, 80 percent of party members in our grass-roots units are under 30 years of age and most have belonged to the party for less than five years. Their theoretical foundations are still not strong enough and they have not experienced sufficient tests to toughen their party spirit. The protracted, intense, and complicated struggle between the two social systems and between the two ideological systems in the world, and the serious antagonism and struggle between adherence to the four cardinal principles and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization at home, will certainly produce certain influences on our party rank and file. In order to solve the contradiction between the needs of the ongoing struggle and the imperfections of party members' political quality, we must earnestly and effectively conduct education for party members.

To strengthen party education we should first make consistent efforts to ensure the proper conduct of regular party lectures. Giving party lectures is the main form of education for party members at the grass-roots level. First, the time for party lectures must be fixed. At least two party lectures should be given every month. Second, the quality of the lectures must be guaranteed. Education for grass-roots party cadres should mainly be organized by brigades and regiments; and education for party members among soldiers should be jointly arranged by battalions and companies. Before a lecture is given, serious preparations should be made so that the lecture can be closely combined with the actual thinking of the party members. Discussion should be properly organized after the lecture and party members should be guided to compare their own thoughts with the contents of the party lecture and to set strict demands on themselves.

To strengthen party education, we should also pay attention to the systematic and standard character of education. At present, the contents of party education in some units are identical to those of political education for the troops, or party education is conducted rather haphazardly. In light of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's instruction, our education at the current stage should now concentrate on ensuring the party's absolute leadership over the Armed Forces. Around this key point, some basic knowledge about the party should be inculcated in the minds of the party members, thus promoting their study of the theory of party building.

Fundamentally speaking, strengthening party education is aimed at reinforcing the party spirit of all party rank and file and ensuring that they join the party ideologically. Therefore, party spirit education must exist in the whole course of party education. That is to say, no matter what aspect of party education is conducted, efforts must be made to achieve the purpose of solidifying party members' political position, belief, orientation, and political principles. Party members should not only be prompted to play a leading and exemplary role in routine work in all fields, but also must be required to keep a high degree of political and ideological uniformity with the party center and act in unison with the party center, at any time and under any circumstances, to firmly obey the command of the party center and to resolutely fulfill all tasks assigned by the party.

To strengthen party education, we should continuously improve our educational methods. Apart from giving party lectures, arranging short-term training in rotation, and organizing mass comments on party members, we should also employ such means as party education video lessons in a planned way, thus conducting education in a more lively way. Activities of electing outstanding party members can also be organized in connection with the fulfillment of routine tasks and work summations. In short, it is necessary to grasp various opportunities to conduct party education in a more lively and effective way in accordance with the characteristics of various grass-roots units.

Article on Mainland's Political Situation

HK1902024791 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 163, 10 Feb 91 pp 28-31

[Article by Chuang Meng (8369 5536): "Deng Lihou Openly Criticizes Hu and Zhao by Name"]

[Text] On 30 December 1990, the 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session concluded. On 31 December, RENMIN RIBAO carried the meeting communiqué, featuring the headline and every subhead in red characters, to show the "third generation" of the CPC leadership core's great ambition to develop national economy and promote social development in the period of the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and 10-year program.

Chinese Government spokesman Yuan Mu changed the official citation from "since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session" to "since the 13th CPC Central Committee's Fourth Plenary Session," but Chinese citizens lost interest in things such as the communique and plenary session, and this can be illustrated by their conversations on New Year's Eve.

What Is the Purpose of Giving Prominence to Chen Yun in the New Year's Painting?

The television scene showing Deng Xiaoping casting a vote in Zhongnanhai on 26 December 1990 was the main topic in people's discussions. It seems that Deng Xiaoping was indeed in good health, and his spirit was particularly great. According to an informed source, Deng Xiaoping, who is 86 years old, can still play bridge thrice a week. His miracle health is made possible by modern medicine and surgery.

Another person with miracle health is Chen Yun, who, although he has difficulty in walking from time to time, is in better condition than even Deng Xiaoping. Recently, someone saw his calligraphy which was 8 feet long; it was coherent and smooth, with forceful strokes.

Since the "4 June" incident, Chen Yun has been standing aloof. This year, the New Year's greeting sent by Beijing Municipality to the families of military martyrs was a painting, based on a photo of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, and Chen Yun. Chen Yun stood in the middle; Deng Xiaoping stood aside. The main role of the scene was obviously Chen Yun, it was because Mao Zedong, who was second from right, was looking at him, while Chen was stretching out his hand and waiting to shake Mao's hand. Deng Xiaoping was first from right and next to Mao; when compared with Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De, he was the last minor role. In particular, following Mao Zedong, he also gazed at Chen Yun, and he looked like a secretary, and this made Chen Yun more prominent. The photo was probably taken in the early 1960's, a time when Mao made mistakes in launching the Great Leap Forward and the people's communes, and when Mao reinstated Chen Yun and admitted mistakes before Chen Yun. The purpose is all too clear.

Deng Liqun Wants the Post of Director of the Chinese History Center

To some people, Deng Liqun is the "amateur general secretary." At the 13th CPC Party Congress, a senior person praised him: "Comrade Deng Liqun has superior attainment of Marxism-Leninism." Although his dream could not come true at the party congress because of a competitive election, after the 4 June incident, he had a new opportunity to gain power. At present, he is still a member of the Central Advisory Commission, and director of the Party History Research Center, while the number of power organs under him is increasing. From 1 to 4 December, 1990, the "Contemporary China Research Institute" and "Contemporary China Series of Books" held a symposium on theory in Xian. The

"Contemporary China Research Institute" was founded not long ago, and is directed by Deng Liqun, who prepares to use these two organs as a foundation for forming a PRC Center of Chinese History, and by then, he will have one more title—director of the Chinese History Center. At the symposium's opening and concluding sessions, he made long instructive speeches.

Some people say, the CPC leaders read only the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," not the works of Marx and Lenin; "whoever reads Marx and Lenin will engage in liberalization."

Perhaps Deng Liqun has read only the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," therefore he often raises the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" to oppose liberalization.

Deng Liqun Wants To Amend "Historical Resolution"

Deng Liqun affirms Mao Zedong's viewpoint on class struggle proposed in his article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People."

He said: "Chairman Mao said in this article that class struggle, and the problem of whether the bourgeoisie or proletariat will win, have remained unsolved for a long time in our country; and in particular, the struggle for victory in the ideological domain will require a long period of time to solve; this is a great development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao."

Deng Liqun continued: "Since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session, the occurrence of the phenomenon of bourgeois liberalization has proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's theory on class struggle. The great changes in East Europe have also vindicated the theory's correctness."

Deng Liqun said: "The idea on class struggle proposed in the article 'On the Resolutions of Some Historical Problems Since the Founding of the Nation' should be beefed up and developed. Bourgeois liberalization has its own foundation, which is that a certain amount of individual and private economies appeared in our society in certain years."

Deng Liqun continued: "In 1962 Chairman Mao cited Lenin's words, which said petty production breeds bourgeoisie every minute. At present, our country's private enterprises hire 3.6 million workers, which equals the total number of our country's working class shortly after we founded our nation. Originally, we stipulated that private and individual economies play a supplementary role, but they do not want to play that role, instead, they play a negative role and cause trouble."

Deng Liqun shouted loudly: "Those who are regarded as important by those engaged in bourgeois liberalization are the middle class. They have high expectations for the middle class. At present, new elements of the bourgeoisie have already appeared, and a middle class is taking shape, and we are surrounded by the bourgeoisie."

The listeners calculated. If the middle class is equated with capitalists based on Deng Ligu's logic, then, 70 percent of the U.S. population is capitalist. This expansion is really great!

Deng Ligu Criticizes Hu and Zhao by Name

Deng Ligu said: "At present, the bourgeois liberalization elements at home colluded with their counterparts abroad. Although they have pulled in their horns after the 4 June incident, the next step they will take is to use the trend of thought of democratic socialism to stir up trouble."

He continued: "The most important problem is that the collusion between bourgeois liberalization and the trend of thought of democratic socialism has been covered up and winked at by the senior leadership level of our party; Hu Yaobang in 1987 and Zhao Ziyang in 1989 are examples."

Deng Ligu said: "Just as Chairman Mao said, it is very dangerous when revisionism appears within the Central Committee. Zhao Ziyang is a very real capitalist roader."

After listening to Deng Ligu's speech, someone commented: "At present, we attack liberalization, but Deng Ligu is second to none in China who has liberty to speak, and he even has more liberty than Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun."

Yuan Mu Uses a "Tone Different" From Deng Ligu

"Take class struggle as the key link" is the soul of Mao Zedong Thought. Deng Ligu lavishly talked about class struggle, because he learned the most important points of Mao Zedong thought, and tried to promote them. However, another head figure who has been frequently in the limelight since the 4 June incident, government spokesman Yuan Mu, recently made some remarks "different" from those by Deng Ligu.

On New Year's Eve, Yuan Mu was interviewed on television by a female reporter who specialized in economic topics. When the female reporter asked him an economic question, he suddenly showed a reluctant face and spoke in a reluctant tone: "That matter is one which I do not want to mention, and I hope everyone will forget the 4 June incident...." After the 4 June bloodshed, the "investigation," the "registration," and waves after waves of ideological education such as those given by Deng Ligu mentioned above, made China's common people realize one point: "Class struggle will be launched again." However, Yuan Mu told a 600-million audience to forget about the most serious "class struggle" since the founding of the nation. This is indeed unexpected.

At a news conference on economic problems, held by a reporters' association on New Year's Day, Yuan Mu was asked by Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign reporters about the trial of pro-democracy persons, and his "forget it" technique became more absolute. He thought that the "trial of prodemocracy persons is a wrap

up of the residual problems," and therefore, he had "no comment." He also said: "I am the government spokesman, and not in a position to oversee the party's affairs or justice."

Li Ruihuan Cannot Control RENMIN RIBAO

Li Ruihuan, the most senior official overseeing ideology in communist China, cannot control ideology, and this is a well-known fact of struggle within the CPC's senior levels. After the June 1990 ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO incident, Deng Xiaoping made a speech entitled "Support the Collective Leadership With Jiang Zemin as the Core" on 20 August, and transmitted it as a central document, but the storm has not subsided.

At present, communist China's cultural departments all know that the Ministry of Culture is a place where Li Ruihuan could hardly set his foot on, and he cannot arrange a single person to work there; the propaganda departments all know that Li Ruihuan can only oversee XINHUA, but not RENMIN RIBAO.

Not long ago, at a meeting on transmitting the notice on the disciplinary action of keeping former RENMIN RIBAO head Hu Jiwei "within the party for inspection for two years" by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, RENMIN RIBAO Director Gao Di said to all the newspaper's party members: "What will it look like after socialism is overthrown? Is not East Europe a good example? West Germany annexed East Germany, and Krenz overthrew Honecker, who is now being tried, but neither can Krenz escape. In East Germany, the party's leading cadres were tried, party members lost their jobs, journalists were unemployed, and an ambassador became a cigarette seller. Some people thought they could claim merits by overthrowing the party, but this was not the case." Gao Di's meaning was very clear. He was trying to urge "party members to unite." As RENMIN RIBAO director, he went on discussing unity within the party, and even struck the table in front of Li Ruihuan, who oversees ideology for the CPC.

After Gao Di struck the table, Li Ruihuan went to Deng Xiaoping, and said: "Do you really want me to continue my job? If yes, give me the authority to arrange personnel and publicize policy." Deng Xiaoping replied: "I support you, do it courageously."

Li Ruihuan returned from Deng Xiaoping's place, and announced to the units concerned: "The central authorities have sent me here, and I speak on behalf of the central authorities. I will take responsibility for speaking the wrong words. Let by gones be by gones, from now on, you must listen to the central authorities." Some people say the "small carpenter" is still meeting difficulties.

According to information, the CPC's senior level deliberated a personnel change at the Xishan meeting in July last year, but it was postponed because of the difficulty in striking a balance between the two factions.

Is It a Spoken or a Written Mistake?

On 27 December, Beijing's major newspapers carried a XINHUA item entitled "President Yang Shangkun Presides Over Ceremony Welcoming the Kuwaiti Emir"; one of the paragraphs stirred up a big uproar among various circles. The original text is as follows: "Yang Shangkun said that the Chinese Government has already resorted to various channels to make clear to Iraq China's principle and stand and the strong reaction from the international community, requested Iraq to conform to the international community's call and take a practical step toward peace by pulling out of Iraq unconditionally and as soon as possible." The Chinese president went so far as to ask Iraq to withdraw troops from Iraq, and this was outrageously ridiculous. Is it a spoken mistake by Yang Shangkun, or a written mistake by XINHUA? If it is a spoken mistake by Yang Shangkun, then, it is understandable since President Yang is over 80 years old, and that time and tide wait for no man. However, the reporters and editors of XINHUA, and the editors and editors in chief of GUANGMING RIBAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO neither discovered nor corrected the mistake, but only RENMIN RIBAO changed "Iraq" back to "Kuwait." Why? This is not understandable. For a matter which causes disgrace for the state like this, generally the newspaper should shoulder responsibility, but GUANGMING RIBAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO made no correction and did not clarify, as if this was something very normal. Can these problems cause no puzzles?

Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming, and the "May 4th" Movement

The pro-democracy persons are on trial in Beijing, and this is still a focus of attention of people at home and abroad. This time, those to receive "punishment for several crimes" include only Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming. Wang Juntao's crime is more serious than Chen Ziming's. Wang Juntao was arrested for "conspiracy to subvert the government and counterrevolutionary propaganda," and Chen Ziming was arrested for "counterrevolutionary propaganda and conspiracy to subvert the government." The arrangement of the charges was different. Both of them were placed under official arrest on 24 November 1990, and according to Chinese law, they can only be officially prosecuted three months after their arrest; during their detention period, the public security will conduct an investigation and review. If the procedure of law is to be followed rigidly, they will be officially prosecuted no sooner than 24 February 1991.

However, preparations for their trials have begun, only after 18 months since they were first detained, and judging from this, the court will not handle their cases strictly according to the procedure of law, and their trials will probably be conducted ahead of time. A reliable source said Wang Juntao pleaded not guilty during the interrogation. He told the judge who interrogated him: "You have concluded that I 'engaged in a conspiracy to

subvert the government, in counterrevolutionary propaganda, and in instigation' before gathering evidence. You have excluded a large amount of evidence showing that I have safeguarded the state's and society's stability. This kind of 'guilt deduction' is the same method used during the 'Cultural Revolution,' and this violates the Constitution."

Wang Juntao's wife, Hou Xiaotian, submitted her 10 demands to the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court; they centered on three aspects: First, the lawyer hired by her should defend the defendant in court; the public security organ, procuratorate, and court have exceeded the time stipulated by law for investigation, therefore, she demanded that the lawyer should have at least six times the stipulated period of seven days, that is, 42 days to read the materials of the case. Second, the court should inform her seven days ahead of the trial's opening. Third, the court should guarantee the trial is just, and allow Chinese and foreign reporters, as well as international observers to the public gallery to cover the news.

The customary way for China's judicial organs to handle this kind of case is to gather the public security organ, procuratorate, court, and lawyer to look into the case together. During the trials of pro-democracy persons in 1979, the court selected the lawyers, who were instructed to "plead guilty, then defend." If the trials of Wang Juntao and others follow this method, it can never be just.

According to information, DANGDAI SICHAO, a supplement of QIUSHI, carried a series of signed articles by Niuyang, entitled "Background Materials for the International Macroeconomy and Domestic Microclimate for the 4 June Storm," in issues one through six in 1990. The author covered from 1947 to June 1989. One strange thing is that the "10-year turmoil" was not mentioned. People wonder why it has no relation if it is also called a "turmoil."

However, throughout the whole series of articles, the phrase "10-year turmoil" was used once in relation to Wang Juntao. After citing words from an irresponsible article published by Lao Mu in France revealing the crimes committed by Wang Juntao during the "1989 prodemocracy movement," it said Wang Juntao had tried to instigate a "turmoil" as early as April 1976.

Information has it that the concerned quarters of the CPC have been deliberating a reassessment of the "May 4th" Movement, which if called a "turmoil," how should Deng Xiaoping's merits be assessed? (written on 15 January)

Article on Human, Development Rights

OW1802142691 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 6, 11-17 Feb 91

[Article by Guo Jisi: "On Human Rights and Development Right"]

[Text] Recently there has been much talk about human rights and one oft repeated view is that human rights are the precondition and the crux of a society. According to this view, there can be no social tranquility, progress and development without the protection of human rights and that only by protecting human rights is it possible to safeguard world peace and promote the economic and social development of various countries. This opinion, however, is not a comprehensive summary of what human rights mean, nor does it correctly expound upon the relationship between human rights and a country's economic and social development. Instead, it inappropriately highlights the role of human rights in society and places it in a position above all else. Such a position is not only theoretically untenable, but also lacks a convincing and factual basis. It is necessary, therefore, to discuss the development of the concept of human rights as well as its role in a country's development process. By doing so we can better understand the relationship between human rights and a country's social and economic development.

I. Economic Development Is the Foundation for Human Rights

Human rights are closely related to development—they are complementary and mutually promotive. Fundamentally speaking, however, it is the development level that determines the extent to which human rights are guaranteed and not the opposite. Human rights are not an absolute and abstract concept. Neither are they empty slogans. Their enjoyment is restricted by economic and social conditions. The history of human progress irrefutably demonstrates that mankind's higher spiritual demands increase as productive forces develop and material living standards improve. These demands, however, can be met only with a solid material foundation. Thus, the presentation of the concept of human rights and its transformation into a current international issue of common concern is, primarily, due to mankind's economic and social progress and the development of productive forces. The industrial revolution in Europe first promoted this liberation of productive forces, led to the birth of the new bourgeoisie and the emancipation of the mind. A challenge to traditional feudal royal and religious authority arose, which put forward such ideas as man's natural rights and the equality of human beings. Actually, these ideas did not begin in modern society, and were not the "patent" of Western countries. In the peasant revolutions which broke out in China and the rest of the world, such slogans as equality and equalizing social wealth were raised. Such beautiful dreams, however, could not be turned into reality primarily because of the lack of the necessary economic and social foundations.

Approaching the question from another point, it is not true that progress, economic development and a happy life depend on the introduction of a bourgeois democracy and a Western system of government. Currently, some third world countries have attempted to introduce Western democracy and copy Western capitalist political

and economic models. However, these countries have not been able to develop themselves and poverty still exists. Even in Western countries which picture themselves as nations of a high degree of democracy and freedom and parade themselves as "guardians of human rights," their human rights conditions are by no means perfect and complete. For example, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly stipulates that everyone has the right to work. One should ask, therefore, if there is any developed country in the world that has solved the problem of unemployment and guaranteed its people the right to work? Also, the problems of sexual and racial discrimination obviously run counter to the idea of human rights preached in Western countries and to the goal put forward in international human rights conventions. Clearly, the theory that human rights decide everything is untenable.

II. The Factors Affecting Development

A variety of factors are needed for sound economic and social development of a country. They include favourable climatic, geographical and human conditions. These conditions are both subjective and objective, internal and external, factors. It goes without saying that when people of a country enjoy full democratic rights, their subjective initiative can be brought into normal play, and this is an important factor for promoting the development of a country. Development is in the interests of all the people. It is necessary to stimulate the enthusiasm of all the people and to ensure that every citizen can give full play to their ability, participate in the process of development and have the equal right and opportunity to enjoy the fruits of development. But this is by no means the only decisive factor. In terms of the natural environment, whether the resources are rich, whether climatic conditions are also favourable and communications are convenient are also factors which will influence a country's development.

To develop, a country needs a peaceful and stable international environment, and its state sovereignty and people's right to self-determination must be guaranteed and respected. Only then can the government of a sovereign state and its people work out a development strategy in conformity with the nation's reality and, in accordance with changing conditions, make timely and appropriate readjustments. At present, world political factors such as racism, colonialism and hegemonism affect third world stability and development. These problems have not been eliminated and instances of foreign invasion and occupation and encroachment on people's right of self-determination still frequently occur. Therefore, opposing any form of power politics and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty are prerequisites for guaranteeing an country's right to development.

Also, the maintenance of peaceful and stable international political environment and actively promoting friendship and cooperation among countries are important conditions of development. At the same time, the

government of each country must actively promote democracy and the legal system and maintain social stability and order, thereby creating the internal basis for economic and social development. While devising a development strategy, however, a nation cannot mechanically copy the experiences of other countries in disregard of its own conditions, because this does not help the development of a country but will make it go a roundabout way in its advance. It is counterproductive to take a model suited for one country as a panacea and peddle it everywhere, to use the standards of one nation to judge another or to use the economic systems of different countries as a universal standard for judging a country's human rights.

Along with the continued development of modern science and technology, the world has increasingly become an inseparable entity. The interdependent relationship among countries has become more and more evident. No country can develop in a state of self-isolation. Therefore, international co-operation, however, is possible only when it is based on mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. In particular, as the North-South problem becomes increasingly prominent, international co-operation regarding development should be aimed at narrowing, not expanding, the economic gap between the North and the South.

The close relationship between human rights and development underlines the inseparability of human rights and promotion of a country's economic and social development. In order to raise the level of human rights enjoyed by a country's people, therefore, it is necessary to boost the economic, social and cultural development of the people, so as to eliminate poverty and hunger and raise the nation's cultural level.

There are some people in the world, however, who pay undue attention to a handful of domestic anti-government forces and the "human rights" of so-called dissidents while ignoring the interests and well-being of the broad masses of people. Since they dislike the political, economic and social systems of a country, they support a country's anti-government forces and try to apply pressure on the government. They create turbulence in the country in an attempt to subvert the legal government. Such practice goes well beyond concern with human rights. It is not a real concern for the human rights of all the people but instead adversely impacts the enjoyment of human rights by the people of that country. Therefore, all countries, particularly developed countries, in their discussion of the human rights issue, should, first, respect the political, economic and social system chosen by the people of various countries and should adopt effective measures to eliminate the unfair and unreasonable international economic structure. Such a step will improve the international economic environment and gradually eliminate the unfavourable factors restricting the development of various countries, particularly the developing countries. Only when this is done will there be genuine contribution to the promotion of human rights.

III. The Development Right Is, in Itself, an Important Human Right

History has proved that the concept of human rights is not immutable, but is, instead, being steadily developed and enriched along with the development of society. Over the past 200 years or more since the slogan of human rights was raised by the bourgeoisie in the 18th and 19th centuries, the concept has undergone great changes. In particular, over the past 40 years since the end of World War II, the United Nations has formulated dozens of declarations and conventions on human rights. As a result, the content of human rights is no longer limited to the purely personal right put forward in the early period of the bourgeois revolution. It now includes the content of such collective human rights as economic social and cultural rights, development right and the right to national self-determination. Some experts and scholars have divided human rights into different historical stages—i.e., human rights of the first, second and third generations—and some have even put forward a view of human rights of a fourth generation. Therefore, protection of human rights not only means protection of citizens's personal democratic rights, but also the protection of the right of a country and nation to independence, survival and development.

The determination of human rights is usually confined to a narrow meaning, setting some of the content of human rights (civil rights and political rights) against other human rights such as the right to develop. In discussing the protection of human rights, the focus is often placed on certain individual rights, while the important prerequisite for such protection, the right of a country and nation to independence and development, is played down by every possible means and in some instances not even recognized. Obviously, this is wrong. At present, the international community generally recognizes the development right as a human right that cannot be deprived. This is evidenced by the United Nations paying increasing attention to the question of development right. The United Nations Human Rights Committee adopted a resolution in 1989, deciding to designate the question of development right as a separate topic for discussion and as an item which should receive top priority and continued concern from the human rights council in examination and approval. A global consultation on the question of development rights was held in early 1990.

The development right, as a human right, is both individual and collective. It means, in addition to the enhancement and improvement of the living standards of the entire people, the all-round development of the economy, society, culture, education, public health, and social welfare system of a nation and the realization of social justice. It recognizes the interdependent and inseparable relationship between economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights.

The formulation of the development right is of great significance for it represents another important supplement to and development of the traditional notion of

human rights. It has so enriched the concept of human rights that human rights are now more in conformity with the current world situation. The emergence of the development right not only is the desire of the developing countries, it is also the requirement of our time and the inevitable product of mankind's economic and social development. It also reflects the reality of international relations wherein North-South relations have become a prominent problem in international relations. Changing the old unreasonable international economic order, realizing the development right and providing an effective guarantee for the economic, social and cultural rights of the people of various countries, thereby creating the most basic conditions for the people of various countries to genuinely enjoy various human rights and basic freedom—this is the common theme of developing countries.

To sum up, the determinism of human rights turns the relationship between the protection of human rights and the development of the state and nation on its head, failing to realize that individual rights and collective rights are inseparable. While stressing individual rights, it neglects the right of development and raises the role of individual rights to an inappropriate level.

It must be noted that some Western countries, using human rights as a signboard, deliberately exaggerate the role of individual rights and adopt various means to apply pressure on developing countries, forcing them to change their current economic and social systems and accept the Western values. This is not only inconsistent with the lofty goal of protecting human rights, but conflicts with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and with the basic tenets of the international law on noninterference in the internal affairs of another country. Such actions offer no protection for human rights for they only hamper the development of the international community and are detrimental to normal relations between countries.

Article on Molding Image of Communist

HK1902120691 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Quan Qingbo (0356 3237 3134): "Mold a Good Image of a Communist"]

[Text] Our country is presently at a very critical period in which the party is confronted by serious challenges and trials. Strengthening the Communist's awareness of serving the people and remolding the image of the Communist among the people is of very important realistic significance in the endeavor to step up party building and promote closer party-people relations.

What should be done to mold a good image of Communists? The lofty image of the Communist is created through close ties with the people. Experiences from the international communist movement tell us that the greatest danger facing a ruling party is its detachment from the people. Many articles have cited the Greek

myth about Antaeus. Antaeus was an unconquerable hero who, each time he encountered a problem in fighting his enemies, would fall to the earth to be reinforced with new strength. He was subsequently drawn away from the earth by his enemy and killed in the sky. This story depicts in great depth an irrefutable truth: The Communist enjoys great strength because he maintains close ties with the people—the source of his survival and growth, just as Antaeus was invulnerable to his enemies whenever he was close to the earth. At the same time, the story warns the Communist that if he detaches himself from the people, he loses the source of his strength, and consequently, the party's cause will be defeated and he himself will be destroyed.

At present, there are three principal factors affecting the party's relationship with the people, namely: Detachment from the people; corruption within the party; and the party's failure to take the lead. As long as these three problems are not solved, the party member has no place in the hearts of the people. The support of the people determines the success or failure of a cause.

At the moment, our country faces external pressures as well as domestic problems. The wisdom and strength to overcome and emerge from the difficulties rests with the people. The key lies in how we treat and win over the people all over again. As long as all party members play the exemplary role of pioneers, think of the people and act on their behalf at all times, and do good deeds to win their support, we are fully confident and capable of building the party's prestige through our own efforts and of restoring the people's boundless faith in the party.

The Communist's lofty image shines brightly through the spirit of self-sacrifice. During the war years, the Communists used their flesh and blood and sacrificed their lives to pave the way for the emancipation of the people. The stature of the Communists as public servants was thus erected in the hearts of the people. In the 1950's and 1960's, the years after the founding of the PRC, the heady days of socialist construction had fostered a fine style of the party cadres eating, living, and working side by side with the people, and had seen the emergence of countless outstanding party members and cadres in the mold of Lei Feng and Jiao Yulu, further enhancing closer party-people ties. The building of socialist modernization is a great cause never before seen and the promotion of the spirit of self-sacrifice among Communists is of even greater practical significance. In a peaceful environment where there are no bullets and gunfire and no life-or-death trials, the spirit of self-sacrifice of a Communist may only be tested through his attitude toward the people's cause and the degree of his struggle on behalf of this cause. In the village of Jiujianpeng, deep in the Yimeng mountains, nine party members ignored personal losses, hardships, and frustrations to mobilize and lead the people in the struggle to combat poverty and attain prosperity. They consistently took the lead in everything in order to raise money for domestic investments. The party members and cadres even gave up nearly 14,000 yuan in subsidies and cash awards which

rightfully belonged to them and used the money to construct an office building, a cultural center and a school, giving the village of Jiujianpeng a presentable school for the first time ever. Sacrificing personal interests to do good for the people is the natural obligation of the Communist. During the war years, this was an extremely ordinary and normal matter. For this to take place in Jiujianpeng in the late 1980's and early 1990's has warmed the hearts of countless people! "Nine party members and nine towering pillars." No one knows how many sacrifices and struggles were gone through by the nine party members to elicit these deeply emotional words of praise! The greater the spirit of sacrifice shown by the party member, the greater the confidence the people will have in the party; as long as party members are upright and do good deeds for the people, the people will resolutely follow the Communist Party forever. "How glorious the sacrifices, daring to change the moon and the sun for a new sky." The Communist should possess such an heroic spirit. If the image of the Communist is good and the people are satisfied, we will be able to surmount any obstacles, however enormous they may be.

The lofty image of the Communist is perfected by strengthening the awareness of serving the people. From the day it was born, the CPC has had as its objective wholehearted service to the people. In recent years, this motto of serving the people has been neglected. Many comrades have shown themselves to do the following: Talking about serving the people more than doing anything about it; engaging in personal affairs more than in public interests; making more demands on the people than contributions to them. They have seriously deviated from the fundamental objective of the party. It is necessary to make our party members and cadres understand that simple knowledge of the principle of being a public servant is not enough and that serving the people is not a one-day chore. The key lies in steadfastly, consistently, and voluntarily serving as the people's good, old reliable workhorse.

Even as our days on earth are numbered and the party's cause still is not completed, the Communist's awareness of serving the people wholeheartedly should never be abandoned. We should inject this understanding forcefully into party members: Willingness to become a servant of the people is the political yardstick used to measure the purity of a party member's party nature; the ability to become a good servant of the people is the practical standard by which to measure the strength of a party member's awareness of serving the people. All party members should accept this new test. If every one of our party members can emulate the party members in Jiujianpeng, act in accordance with the realities of the area and the unit and select a breakthrough point to lead the people in marching forward, work on in spite of problems, and score great achievements, then the glorious image of the Communist will definitely be resurrected in the hearts of the people.

Military

Tibet Political Commissar's New Year Message

OW1702025291 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1245 GMT 15 Feb 91

["Message to the Officers and Men of the Tibet Military District" delivered by Major General Geng Quanli, political commissar of the Tibet Military District, on the occasion of Spring Festival and Tibetan New Year—recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: While the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of all nationalities across the country are concentrating their attention on studying the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we have ushered in the 1991 Spring Festival and the year of the iron sheep of the Tibetan calendar. [passage omitted]

Comrades, recalling the past, we are full of pride and enthusiasm. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, the people of all nationalities across the country in 1990 firmly and triumphantly advanced along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and made inspiring achievements on all fronts. In our country, we have political, economic, and social stability, and the people work and live in peace and contentment. The entire country is filled with vigor and prosperity. This fully shows the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China and the great vitality of the socialist system.

In the Tibet Autonomous Region, as in other parts of China, the situation has become more stable; the party, government, Army, police, and people are even more united; with all undertakings thriving, both the urban economy and the rural economy are prosperous and vigorous. Socialist new Tibet is full of vigor and hope, showing a bright future.

Under the correct leadership and with the cordial attention of the Central Military Commission, the general departments of the People's Liberation Army, the Chengdu Military Region, and the party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and with the energetic support of the people of all nationalities in Tibet, the officers and men of the Tibet Military District in the past year have resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, as well as the higher authorities' instructions and orders. They have seriously studied and implemented the important instructions issued to them by Chairman Jiang during his inspection tour in Tibet. They have thoroughly carried out an education in upholding the four cardinal principles and strengthening socialist faith. They have launched a widespread campaign to publicize and practice the spirit of old-timers in Tibet, made great efforts to step up political construction of the Army, and continued to maintain a high degree of stability and centralism among the troops. [passage omitted]

The officers and men of the Tibet Military District, keeping firmly in mind their dual duties, have conducted strict military training, set strict demands on themselves, strived to improve the quality of the Army, and accomplished fairly well [jiao hao di wan cheng liao] the glorious mission of maintaining social stability in the border region and Tibet. The logistics departments at various levels, with heavy logistics support duties, have seriously implemented the guidelines of the all-Army logistics work conference, adhered to the principle of building the Army through thrift and hard work, spent limited funds effectively, ensured the needs of Army building, and enhanced the troops' ability to achieve self-sufficiency. All units of the Tibet Military District have carried forward our Army's fine traditions, strived to bring the Army-government and Army-people relations closer, and persisted in linking their hearts with those of the Tibetan people and sharing weal and woe with the Tibetan people. They have actively launched the campaign of supporting the government and cherishing the people, conscientiously abided by the party's policies concerning nationalities, religion, and the united front, and energetically supported local economic construction. They have actively helped local people shake off poverty, enthusiastically participated in dealing with emergencies and providing disaster relief, and served the people comprehensively. They have thus written a new chapter in strengthening the flesh-and-blood ties between the troops and Tibetan people.

Comrades, the past achievements have gone down in history, and an even more brighter future is awaiting our efforts to open up. In 1991, we should persistently use the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify the troops' thinking and action. In the course of seriously studying the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we should understand clearly the international and domestic situation, enhance our sense of patriotism, and take the initiative to meet any challenge. We should know clearly the objectives of China's modernization drive over the next 10 years. We should both see the feasibility of those objectives and the arduousness in attaining them.

We should maintain a high degree of identity between ourselves and the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, and have a firm faith in the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should know clearly the Army's heavy responsibility in attaining those splendid objectives, enhance our sense of national defense, know the imperativeness of accelerating the all-around Army building, and contribute to stabilizing, building, and prospering Tibet. We should continue to step up political construction, ensuring that our troops are highly qualified politically. We should continue to implement in an all-around way the summary of the minutes of the all-Army political work conference, the outline of the building of grass-roots Army units, and the guidelines of the all-Army forum on building grass-roots party

branches. In the course of party building, we should concentrate on building grass-roots party branches well, promote all-around implementation of the outline, lay a solid foundation for Army building, and further enhance the ability of grass-roots party branches in solving their own problems and in leading all-around Army building at the company level.

In the course of concentrating on building the party branches, we should combine the troops' political education with the effort to educate cadres and party members in the theory that the party commands the Army. We should pay more attention to studying the theory of party building, enhance our understanding that the party should command the Army, and eliminate the influence of such bourgeois liberalist fallacies as a multiparty system, a non-party Army, and an Army without a political stand. We should make the officers and men uphold the party leadership even more, and make them firmly believe that the party should command the Army. [passage omitted]

We should continue to improve the military work and strive to toughen ourselves militarily. We should thoroughly implement the guidelines of the all-Army military work conference, take military training as a central task, put emphasis on troop management, regard the combat effectiveness as our criterion, train the troops strictly in accordance with the needs of actual combat, and improve the quality of training. We should improve the troops' work style, enhance their sense of discipline, and strictly enforce rules and regulations among them. We should resolutely uphold the authority of Army regulations, ensure their implementation, and see to it that violators are investigated and dealt with. We should thoroughly implement the military commission Chairman Jiang's important instructions on strengthening unity between officers and men and on building closer relations between officers and men. We should lead the troops in a civilized manner in accordance with both the principles of strict management and patient persuasion. It is necessary to strengthen border control and border defense, improve the militia and reservist work, and enhance the troops' combat effectiveness in an all-around way. [passage omitted]

We should continue to pay attention to the agricultural and sideline production of Army units, and enhance their self-sufficiency capability to reduce the burden of the local government and people. We should continue to strengthen Army-government and Army-people unity, actively promote the campaign to support the government and cherish the people, and seriously implement the guidelines of the national two-support work conference. We should strengthen our flesh-and-blood ties with the people of all nationalities in Tibet, as well as our close cooperation with the armed police and public security police in Tibet, do a good job in organizing an Army-police-people joint defense, and make new contributions to the stability in the border region and to a

lasting law and order in Tibet. At the same time, we should actively participate in and support local economic construction.

We should promote the joint Army-people campaign to build spiritual civilization. We should do what we can to help the people in outlying poor regions overcome poverty, develop production, improve living conditions, and become well-off. We should make new contributions to building a united, prosperous, socialist new Tibet with a well-developed culture, and add new honor to the image of the People's Army.

Lastly, I would like to wish you comrades a happy Spring Festival, good health, happiness in your family, and success in every undertaking! Thank you.

Regiment's Education in Absolute Party Leadership

*HK1802142791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Feb 91 p 3*

[Report by Cui Yaozhong (1508 5069 0022) and Qiu Huixiang (6726 1920 4382): "The Beijing Military Region and the Tianjin Garrison Conduct Education in 'Having Firm Trust in Party Leadership'"]

[Text] Instilling positive ideas in theoretical study, criticizing fallacies in light of actual conditions, reasoning things out with a definite object, and making imprints on the mind by every possible effort—these are the methods adopted by the Beijing Military Region and the Tianjin Garrison in conducting education in a regiment with focus on establishing "absolute party leadership over the Armed Forces."

Helped and guided by the Beijing Military Region, the Tianjin Garrison, and the work team of the division to which the regiment was subordinate, a conclusion was drawn on seven confused ideas among officers and soldiers. After making full preparations, and bearing in mind the expositions provided by revolutionary teachers and leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on having firm trust in party leadership and "the party commanding the gun," they established among officers and soldiers the mentality concerning absolute party leadership over the Armed Forces. They invited veteran cadres to relate how the Armed Forces grew under party leadership. They invited comrades from the martial law execution forces to talk about their experience in loyally defending the party. They invited soldiers from model units to brief the regiment on how they had grown under the party's care. In this way, officers and soldiers were made to understand that the CPC's leading position took shape in the course of history and is commonly recognized by the people. Absolute party leadership over the Armed Forces is determined by the Armed Forces' nature, aim, and tasks. A series of fundamental principles such "the party commanding the gun," the gun being inseparable from party leadership, exercising collective party leadership, and "building party branches in companies" are magic weapons for Army building gained through bloodshed.

They guided officers and soldiers in viewing the consistency of the People's Army's loyalty to the party and the motherland from the angle of the leadership structure and the aim for Army building. They laid bare the plot to make the Armed Forces take on a "nonparty nature" and exposed the fallacy of "nonpoliticization." Principal leaders from the garrison as well as from divisional and regimental headquarters personally gave lectures and held discussions with soldiers in grass-roots units.

Many comrades said with deep feeling: We must always bear in mind the magic weapon of "the party commanding the gun," and hand it down from generation to generation.

Navy Air Wing Enhances Combat Capability

*HK1802072191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 8 Feb 91 p 4*

[Report by Yao Hechun (1202 7729 2504) and Zhu Bin (2612 2430): "Combat Capability of Chinese Navy's Air Force Enhanced Considerably Due to Strict Training"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb—The Navy's Air Force Command announced today: All combat regiments under the Navy's Air Force have achieved A-class regimental standards.

In the past, the "big pot of rice" phenomenon also existed in the Army's military training where training regulations were often reduced to "idle theorizing." Last year, the Navy's Air Force commanding organs issue a directive imposing a strict system of merit and demerit on the training of Air Force pilots in order to ensure the implementation of training regulations. According to the regulations: All flight personnel who fail to complete the annual flying time targets and stipulated progress courses will be demoted by a rank and may regain their original ranks after completion of assignments in the following year; those who complete their assignments with flying colors or attain the standards of a new rank will be promoted to a new flight rank.

This system has effectively preserved the authority of the training regulations and opened up an unprecedented scenario in training with large numbers of flight personnel from all combat regiments mastering more than 20 extremely difficult flight exercises, including low penetration flights over water. Total combat capability has been noticeably enhanced. In late November last year, the various forces in the Navy's Air Force completed their annual training assignments one month ahead of schedule. Recently, the relevant departments conducted tests on the training of all forces and the results showed that: The flight training of the Navy's Air Force for the entire year last year was the best in recent years.

Yunnan Military District Leader Visits Fighters
OW1602113591

[Editorial Report] Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0338 GMT on 16 February carries a 499-character feature entitled "The General Has Come To Do the Accompaniment for Us," describing how "Major General Chen Lianfu [7115 6647 1381], political commissar of the Yunnan Provincial Military District," sang along with fighters on Laoshan mountain and played harmonica accompaniment for them on the eve of the Spring Festival.

Bureau records do not list Chen Lianfu in this position.

Quan Shuren Addresses New Year's Tea Party
SK1202063191 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Feb 91

[Summary] On the morning of 11 February, provincial and Shenyang City authorities sponsored a tea party with the participation of retired veteran cadres from provincial and Army organs to greet the lunar New Year.

During the tea party, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he stated that "our province has scored marked achievements in the campaign to support the Army and give preferential treatment to servicemen's families as well as support the government and cherish the people and carry out construction in various fields. All of these cannot be separated from the vigorous support given by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units. He, hereby, extended heartfelt thanks to the military organs under the Shenyang Military Region and to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province. He hoped that in the new year, military and local organs would be closely united and make still greater efforts in the campaign of mutually supporting and building the two civilizations."

"During the tea party, Song Keda, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, also made a speech in which he, on behalf of the PLA units stationed in the province, extended thanks for the support of the people across the province over the past year for the PLA units and also put forward specific opinions on successfully conducting the work of the mutual support campaign."

Also attending the tea party were leading comrades from provincial level organs, including Yue Qifeng, Wang Guangzhong, Dai Suli, Li Huang, Li Tao, Sun Qi, and Zuo Kun.

Jiangsu Plans To Improve Reserve Forces

OW1702082791 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 91 p 1

[Text] The Armed Forces Commission of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a plenary session on 8 February to sum up the work of the past year and to make arrangements for this year's tasks. At the session,

participants specifically studied ways to solve the problem of aging People's Armed Forces cadres and to include militia weapons, equipment, warehouses, and training bases in military facilities or military control zones in order to give them proper protection according to law.

The session was presided over by Wei Changan, vice chairman of the provincial Armed Forces Commission and political commissar of the provincial military district. Zhang Zhaoxun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial Armed Forces Commission, and commander of the provincial military district, delivered a work report at the session.

Chen Huanyou, chairman of the provincial Armed Forces Commission, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and governor of Jiangsu, spoke at the session. After affirming the achievements made by Jiangsu last year in building the People's Armed Forces, he called particularly for efforts in doing the following four tasks: First, it is necessary to correctly understand the situation at home and abroad and further enhance awareness and the sense of duty in building reserve forces for national defense; second, it is necessary to launch activities to raise the standard of building the People's Armed Forces, to create more advanced units, and to effectively strengthen leadership over the militias and reserve duty work; third, it is necessary to promote the building of grass-roots militia units; and fourth, it is necessary to give full play to the leading and mainstay role of militia units and to make contributions to realizing the second-step strategic goal.

Guizhou Military Thanks Local Authorities

HK1802145291 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 91

[Text] On the afternoon of the day before yesterday, leading members of the provincial military command visited provincial and Guiyang City party and government organs to express gratitude for their great support for the Army.

At 1400 on the day before yesterday, Major General Zhu Qi, commander of the provincial military command, Political Commissar Major General Yu Zhonggui, and Deputy Commander Major General (Zhong Yiling) led their own groups to visit different local party and government organs and other organs concerned including the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Guiyang City CPC Committee, and the Guiyang government to express thanks for their support for the Army and to solicit from local party and government leaders opinions on the Army, bringing closer the Army-government and Army-people relations.

Navy's Fleet of Icebreakers Takes Shape*HK1502081091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 4 Feb 91 p 4*

[Report by Zhang Zenan (1728 3419 0589) and Peng Huian (1756 2585 1344): "Chinese Navy's Fleet of Icebreakers Begins To Take Shape"]

[Text] The Chinese Navy's fleet of icebreakers has begun to take shape. Over the past 20-odd years, to ensure unimpeded sea-lanes during winter, this light fleet has sailed more than 300,000 sea miles and fulfilled more than 60 major tasks, including patrolling, icebreaking, providing disaster relief, protecting oil drilling platforms, and investigating the ice situation on the sea.

In the winter 22 years ago, some 23 Chinese and foreign commercial ships were stranded in the frozen areas of the Bohai Gulf. Premier Zhou Enlai then gave the following instructions: We must make our own icebreakers. In February 1970, China's first 3,000-ton icebreaker was formally put under the Navy command. Today, the Navy's fleet of icebreakers, consisting of this icebreaker and other auxiliary vessels, is performing a variety of functions, including icebreaking, danger prevention, towing, and lifesaving. It is capable of breaking ice 1.2 meters thick and opening up a sea-lane of 30 meters wide. The fleet is equipped with advanced satellite navigation devices and automatic control and meteorological installations. It can resist a force 12 typhoon. With an advanced communications radio station, it can maintain contact with the commanding offices in any part of the world. Since its establishment, the fleet has rendered great contributions. On one occasion it saved some fishermen who had been pinned down by thick ice for two days and three nights on the sea near Liaoning Province; on another occasion, it towed five passenger and cargo ships into Shandong's Longkou Port by breaking ice 50 centimeters thick; on a third occasion, it opened up a sea-lane outside Qinhuangdao by breaking ice to help more than 10 commercial ships from Japan, Panama, and other countries escape danger; and on a fourth occasion, it worked continuously for 16 days and nights to open up a safe sea-lane near Korea's Nampo Port for three 10,000-ton Chinese cargo ships, though the air temperature was 20 degrees below zero centigrade.

Last year, on the lunar New Year's Day, two drilling platforms of the Bohai Oil Company were attacked by floating ice on the sea and more than 100 workers were pinned down there. Two icebreakers immediately rushed to that area and worked for six days to break the ice and ensure the safety of the platforms.

Navy Contributes To Coastal Areas' Economy*OW1802091191 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Navy provided assistance in the construction of 1,209

aspects of the state key projects for the coastal areas, an important base for China's developing export-oriented economy, PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

Using advanced technology and equipment, the paper said, Navy troops spent the equivalent of more than 1.8 million days last year contributing to the construction of key projects, including Shanghai's Pudong Economic Developing Zone, which is the largest economic zone in China, and the Hainan Island Economic Development Zone.

Logistics Director Urges Strict Army Management*HK1802055591 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 14 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Guo Chunseng (6753 2504 3932): "PLA General Logistics Department Director, Zhao Nanqi, Stresses Importance of Logistics Work and Strict Army Management at Army Meeting"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan—At a work meeting of units directly under the General Logistics Department which ended today, Zhao Nanqi, Central Military Commission member and director of the General Logistics Department, stressed that in order to do a good job in general logistics and ensure the progress of Army building under prevailing conditions, it is necessary to carry out strict Army management and strive to fulfill the demand put forward by the Central Military Commission Chairman Jiang Zemin: Politically competent, militarily tough, strictly disciplined, and forcefully dependable.

Director Zhao said: Strict Army management is the traditional advantage of the People's Army and an objective requirement for the modernization of our Army. In view of the highly-dispersed units in our general logistics, extended battle lines, complicated classifications of units, and heavy tasks, the leading general logistics organs at all levels, and the entire staff in general logistics, should make strict demands upon themselves if we are to make it through the difficult days and manage the "affairs" of the entire Army well. First of all, it is necessary to be strict in terms of politics. It is imperative to foster a firm and correct political orientation through ideological education and maintain a vigorous revolutionary fighting will. Second, it is necessary to be strict in terms of style. An excellent style featuring strictness, accuracy, speed, and detail, as well as a realistic approach, should be fostered, while the undesirable style of boastfulness and superficiality should be prohibited. It is necessary to step up building an honest government, foster fine professional ethics, overcome unhealthy trends in different sectors, and ensure that "one remains untainted despite being surrounded by corruption." Third, enforcement of the law should be strict. Along with gradual perfection of various regulations, provisions, rules, and systems, all sectors, departments, units, and personnel in general logistics should act in concert by observing the law and ensuring that it is obeyed and strictly enforced. Fourth, enforcement of the Army

establishment should be strict because this is a regulation. It is necessary to conscientiously do away with excess and bloated provisional organs and clear up extra and borrowed personnel and surplus vehicles. Fifth, training should be strict. Education and training in general logistics should proceed from the practical needs of building the Army and general logistics and ensure that contents, personnel, time, and quality are taken into account. It is necessary to refrain from engaging in frivolous displays and oppose training for the sake of exhibition and to gain merit alone.

Economic & Agricultural

Article on Foreign Economic Relations, Trade

HK1902105391 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
26 Jan 91 pp 1, 3

[Article by Li Lanqing (2621 1526 3237): "Unswervingly Forge Ahead Along the Road of Reform and Opening to the Outside World: Prospects for the Development of China's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in the 1990's"]

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee formulated a basic national policy of reform and opening to the outside world. Under the guidance of this correct line, our country has made an important stride forward in the cause of opening to the outside world in the 1980's. Exchanges and cooperation in its foreign economic relations and trade and technology have expanded quickly, and it has cast off its original closed and semiclosed economic state and headed for the world arena in big strides. Great progress and achievements that attract worldwide attention have been made in its foreign economic relations and trade as in its national economy as a whole.

—The total volume of import and export trade of our country increased from \$56.39 billion (the volume of export trade of the total volume was \$27.24 billion) in 1980 to \$84.05 billion (the volume of export trade of the total volume was \$51.69 billion) in 1990, an increase of 49.1 percent (the increase in export trade of the total increase in import and export trade was 89.8 percent); the import and export commodity composition has changed markedly, the history that the primary products were regarded as the export-oriented finished products in the export commodities has changed, and the main import commodities are mainly the materials, technology, and productive equipment necessary for the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood of our country; the balanced state of imports and exports has improved markedly and in particular, foreign exchange reserves have increased comparatively greatly in recent years; the scope of foreign trade has further expanded, our country has had economic relations and trade and contacts with the great majority of the countries and regions of the whole world, and the

trade between our country and its peripheral neighboring countries has developed comparatively greatly.

—Over the past 10 years, our country has carried out important reform of the structure of its foreign economic relations and trade and a structure of foreign economic relations and trade, that is coordinated with the domestic economic structure and can also meet the needs of the order of the international economic relations and trade, has initially taken shape and begins shifting to an operative mechanism, that assumes sole responsibility for profits and losses and operates independently, under the state unified policies and management.

—Our work of utilizing foreign capital almost began from zero; but in a short period of 10 years, we have trained a large number of qualified personnel who are conversant in the work of international economic cooperation, formulated the necessary laws, built a large number of basic and service facilities, and initially created a necessary environment that attracts foreign capital. By the end of 1990, our country had absorbed and utilized foreign direct investments of \$19.13 billion, set up 29,057 Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and used foreign loans of \$45.73 billion. These funds and projects have played an important part in developing the national economy of our country and earning foreign exchange from exports. Our country has also set up five special economic zones, 14 coastal port cities are open to the outside world. These cities have also set up economic and technological development areas, where conditions permit. Zhu Jiang Delta, Chang Jiang Delta, Minnan triangular area, Shandong Peninsula, and Liaodong Peninsula have been set up as areas open to the outside world and a setup of a large coastal multilevel piece open to the outside world, that begins gradually expanding to the interior, has initially taken shape.

—Important progress has been made in the import and export of technology. In the last 10 years up to the end of November 1990, the state and provincial departments of foreign economic relations and trade had approved over 4,100 contracts for the import of technology and the total contract amount was some \$36 billion. This has vigorously promoted China's technological progress. The history of only importing technology in the past has been brought to an end and our country has begun to export its newly developed technology. Over the past 10 years, our country has exported a total of over 630 technological projects, and the volume of business is some \$2.4 billion.

—Contracting for foreign projects, cooperation in the field of labor service, and making investments in foreign countries are a newly-developed aspect of work after opening up. By the end of 1990, a total of over 14,100 contracts, whose amount reached some \$15 billion, for foreign projects and cooperation in the

field of labor service had been signed and the amount of the projects that had been completed was some \$9.1 billion; investments had been made in 788 noncommercial enterprises in 88 countries and regions, the cumulative total of the investments of our side had exceeded \$1 billion, and the majority of the enterprises that had opened business had operated well.

—In conformity with the principle of doing what one is capable of, over the past 10 years, we have provided 87 friendly countries of the Third World with economic and technological aid, helped 68 countries build 322 sets of projects, and carried out cooperation in the fields of technology and management in 257 sets of projects that were completed. We have also trained 621 technicians in our country for 17 countries. The abovementioned projects have played a certain part in developing the national economy of the recipient countries and improving the material and cultural standards of their peoples and enjoyed the favorable comments of the recipient countries.

—Our country has participated more actively in international multilateral and bilateral economic and trade cooperation and constantly strengthened our cooperative relations with UN development organs and other international economic and trade organizations. While undertaking to make contributions to multilateral organs, we also accept monetary aid. Over the past 10 years, these organs have undertaken to give monetary aid of \$528.9 million and made arrangements for some 3,400 projects. At the same time, we have accepted technological aid from some developed countries to run 308 projects, which have obtained comparatively good economic results and social benefit. Talks on the restoration of China's contracting party status of the GATT are in progress and our country is actively participating in the new round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the GATT.

Practice proves that the policy of reform and opening up is a way of self-improvement and embodiment of the superiority of socialism to make the people rich and to make the country powerful. To achieve the second strategic target of the development of the national economy and even greater development of China's foreign economic relations and trade in the 1990's, we must unswervingly and continuously forge ahead along the broad road of reform and opening to the outside world.

The 1990's will be an age when the international situation changes and challenges and opportunities coexist. With a stronger sense of mission and sense of urgency, we must utilize the opportunities, meet the challenges, and accomplish all tasks in the "Proposal on the 10-Year Plan and 'Eighth Five-Year' Plan" adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. On the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, we must further develop foreign economic relations and trade and technological exchanges and cooperation. We must make even greater progress in the aspects of foreign trade, utilization of foreign capital,

import of technology and advanced equipment, and economic cooperation with foreign countries so China's foreign economic relations and trade can develop even more greatly and its target of economic and social development can be achieved by the end of this century.

Vigorously developing foreign trade is the foundation for further developing the work of opening to the outside world. We must preserve a moderate amount of foreign exchange reserves so our foreign trade can develop in a continuous, steady, and coordinated way. We must also maintain a basic balance of imports and exports. Concerning exports, in the future we must not only make efforts to increase the quantity of the export commodities but also place the focal point of work on the improvement of the quality and lineup of export commodities. We must adhere to the principle of "winning victory through qualitative superiority and reputation" and regard the superior quality of our export commodities as the honor of our state and nation and the inferior quality of our export commodities as a disgrace of our state and nation. We must adopt the attitude of "being scrupulous about every detail and continuing to improve" toward the quality of export commodities to enhance the reputation and competitive power of China's commodities in the international market. It is necessary to vigorously update the designs and varieties of export commodities, to improve commodity packing, to improve sales promotion and after-sales service, to strengthen operation and management, to lower export costs, and to enhance economic results. At the same time, it is essential to further readjust the makeup of import commodities, to maintain a moderate amount of imports, and to spend the valuable foreign exchange on the advanced technology and key equipment necessary for developing China's economy. While continuously developing our economic relations and trade with developed countries, we must vigorously develop our economic relations and trade with the developing countries, especially the peripheral neighboring countries.

It is imperative to further improve the structure of foreign economic relations and trade, to set up a unified administrative mechanism, an operative mechanism that assumes sole responsibility for profits and losses and that operates independently, and a complete and effective operative mechanism of foreign economic relations and trade with the integration of a service coordination mechanism, and to put them on a sound basis. While further running the existing foreign trade and industrial-trade enterprises well, we must vigorously train qualified economic and trade personnel, support the development of many forms of lateral combination of trade, industry, agriculture, and technology, support and encourage more large and medium-sized productive enterprises and groups of enterprises engage in export by themselves if they find it necessary and are capable of doing so, and push them to the frontline of the international market to take part in competition and to develop.

We must continuously improve the investment environment to attract foreign capital, utilize foreign capital

more vigorously and effectively, and strengthen economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with all countries in the world. We must further run the Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises well; further absorb foreign businessmen's direct investments in many forms and at many levels; and encourage foreign businessmen to actively make investments in technological transformation in the existing enterprises of our country. This work is not confined to the coastal regions only but is also applicable to the interior. In the light of our solvency and digesting ability, we can continuously borrow some foreign loans, especially the loans with comparatively preferential conditions, to make up insufficiency in some construction funds and to expedite the building of basic facilities, raw material industry, and agriculture. We must vigorously develop contracting for foreign projects and cooperation in the field of labor service. We must explore more flexible modes, open up more channels, and further expand the scope and scale of cooperation. We must strive to conclude and sign inter-governmental agreements on cooperation in the field of labor service with more countries that lack the labor force and actively develop our international sea transport and air transport services. Where necessary and possible, following the economic development and strengthening of the actual strength of our country, we must increase investments in foreign countries, suitably increase foreign economic and technological aid, and actively develop more extensive economic cooperation of many kinds with the Third World countries.

It is necessary to continuously implement the strategy for economic development in the coastal regions, to continuously run well the special economic zones and coastal open cities and areas, to vigorously support the development and opening up of Shanghai Pudong new area, and to give full play to the superiority of the economic resources, science, and technology of Shanghai and the hinterland along the banks of the Chang Jiang. At the same time, it is essential to consider selecting some border cities as windows opening to the outside world to promote the healthy development of border trade. Reliant on the areas opening to the outside world, we must develop the export-oriented economy and combine the import of advanced technology with internal economic associations to bring along and help with the improvement of the economic, management, and technological standards of the interior. In the course of opening to the outside world, we must study hard and absorb the advanced technology, experiences in scientific management, and achievements in progressive culture of foreign countries, including capitalist countries. Meanwhile, we must prevent and resist the corrosive influence of some negative and decadent things.

For the common prosperity of the two sides of the strait, Hong Kong, and Macao, we will adhere to the principle of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems," actively lend an impetus to and strengthen economic, trade, and technological cooperation and

exchanges in many forms between them, give play to and concentrate their own superiority, and encourage them to supplement and benefit each other so they can develop together. We will, as always, vigorously expedite the realization of "three exchanges" [exchange of mails, exchange of trade, and exchange of air and shipping services] between the two sides of the strait, strengthen exchanges, deepen understanding, and welcome more Taiwanese businessmen to come to the mainland to make investments and develop trade. We must continuously strengthen cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao and welcome Hong Kong and Macao businessmen to the mainland to make investments and develop trade. We will also pay attention to continuously give play to the superiority of Hong Kong as a "free port" and financial and trade center. We will make necessary contributions toward the further stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and Macao. The people of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan are all our own flesh and blood and there is no reason for not strengthening cooperation between the compatriots. This is an irresistible trend of the times. We believe that a brand new situation in this aspect will emerge in the 1990's. As the Chinese nation is a great nation full of wisdom, we must exert efforts to rejuvenate China and to finally achieve the great cause of the reunification of our motherland.

We must continue to strengthen the cooperative relations with the United Nations and the other international economic and trade organizations, further develop multilateral and bilateral economic and technological cooperation, and actively participate in the multilateral trade structure to promote the national economy and social development of our country. We expect that the multilateral economic and technological cooperation with the United Nations and the receiving of technological aid from developed countries will develop anew in depth and breadth. It is hoped that the member states of the GATT will accurately appraise the progress in China's reform and opening up and its trade system, accelerate the progress in talks, and restore China's status of a contracting party of the GATT at an early date. Meanwhile, we must actively participate in the new round of multilateral trade talks and strive for an even better international environment for China's reform and opening up and the development of foreign economic relations and trade. The grouping of economic zones in the world has become a current important tendency and we hope that such a tendency will be beneficial to the economic development of the world and to the promotion of economic and trade exchanges and cooperation among all countries and regions and that any form of protectionism must be avoided. We will actively participate in regional economic cooperation on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of being advantageous to the development of trade and make our necessary contributions toward the building of new international economic order.

Looking back on the road of reform and opening up in the 1980's, we scored achievements in China's foreign

economic relations and trade. Looking into the future in the 1990's, we are full of confidence in our brilliant prospects. We will continue to forge ahead and struggle hard to achieve even greater results in the foreign economic relations and trade of our socialist motherland.

Article on Economic Stability, Reform

HK1502143091 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO BAO
in Chinese 22 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Zhang Zhuoyuan (1728 0587 0337): "Give Priority To Stabilizing the Economy, Quicken the Steps of Reform"]

[Text] Abstract: The economy is still in a predicament and there are still serious problems in economic life. Priority has yet to be given to economic stability, and economic structural reform should be speeded up under the condition of macroeconomic balance. [end abstract]

Continue To Stabilize the Economy

As I see it, in 1991 and during the entire Eighth Five-Year Plan, stabilizing the economy should be taken as the primary target for the state's macroeconomic policy. For this reason, there is a need to prevent economic development from exceeding an intermediate rate, to stop the recurrence of economic overheating and the loss of aggregate balance. We should guard against and prevent the recurrence of inflation and persist in controlling the increase rates of market retail prices under two-digit numbers. This will be conducive not only to the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy but also to the smooth carrying out of economic reform.

Contradictions between economic stability and economic growth frequently appear in actual economic life. By improving and rectifying the economy, we have speedily overcome economic overheating and restored macroeconomic stability. Because our economy has not entered a virtuous cycle, what has emerged from retrenchment is unsmooth market sales, the overstocking of products, a drop in industrial enterprises' economic results, and the deterioration of financial difficulties. Under such circumstances, some comrades exaggerated the gravity of the weak market, considering this the crux of all economic difficulties. As a result, a call arose demanding a large increase in loans to activate the sales of slow-selling commodities in the market. This increase in loans was aimed at attaining more results at higher development rates. The application of this method once again resulted in economic overheating and the recurrence of inflation. Hence the vicious cycle of inflation, retrenchment, and inflation again.

To stabilize the economy, efforts should first be made to control economic development rates, particularly industrial growth rates. Needless to say, we need certain economic development rates. According to previous economic data, 5 to 6 percent growth rates are preferable and conducive to stable economic development.

Now the prominent problems in China's economic development are the disequilibrium of the industrial structure and bad economic results. Basic facilities relating to agriculture, transportation, telecommunications, energy, and raw materials are backward and there is a big gap between supply and demand. The backwardness of basic industries has become a serious obstacle to the smooth development of the national economy. Therefore the industrial structural adjustment should be taken as the key link in economic development during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The problem of bad economic results must be resolved. Apart from making the industrial structural adjustment a success and improving the disposition of resources, it is also necessary to enhance macroeconomic operational results by improving enterprises' mechanisms, making scientific and technological progress, and strengthening management. The State Council has set the year 1991 as a "year of product quality, product variety, and good results." This is a good beginning.

Another symbol of economic stability is the elimination of inflation. In my opinion, during the reform period, inflation rates should be controlled under two-digit numbers, preferably between 5 and 6 percent. In such cases, we can say the economy is basically stable.

Therefore we should take account of our ability to control inflation in arranging construction scales, development rates, and civilians' income and consumption levels. In other words, we should adhere to a stable financial and monetary policy. Reform measures should also be formulated in such a way that they will not give rise to inflation. Price reform should proceed step by step to prevent large-scale price hikes as a result of relaxation of control over most commodity prices and to prevent a chain reaction resulting from excessive price adjustments.

Continue To Carry Out Market-Orientated Reform, Aim To Bring About a Virtuous Cycle in the Economy

Many problems in China's economic life have resulted from the economic structure, from the double track operational system, and from excessive administrative intervention. A serious administrative barricade has hampered the rational adjustment of the industrial structure and the improvement of economic results. Therefore it is important and urgent to continue market-oriented reform and shorten the double track operational period to bring about a virtuous cycle in the economy and lay a structural foundation for the improvement of the economy. With a virtuous economic cycle, the emergence of new problems can be prevented in the course of resolving old problems, thus getting rid of the vicious cycle of inflation, retrenchment, and inflation again.

Seize the Opportunity for Macroeconomic Stability, Actively Push Forward Reform

Now more and more people understand that only by deepening reform and setting up a new structure for the

planned commodity economy, can we bring about a virtuous cycle in the economy and ensure the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. We should seize the opportunity to actively push forward reform.

First, it is necessary to push forward price reform.

Practice has proven that price reform is the key to changing the economic operational mechanism and an important factor in economic structural reform. Price reform is a reform with big difficulties and risks and requires a relaxed market environment. If the macroeconomy is unstable and market supply falls short of demand, price reform will cause price hikes, lead to market fluctuations, affect social stability, and even ruin the reputation of reform. There is a need to seize the present opportunity to push forward reform. This includes the following points:

- The prices of basic products should be adjusted. It is necessary to relax control over the prices of commodities whose supply is in balance with demand or flexible, provided these commodities have a direct bearing on the people's lives and the national economy.
- The double track system for the prices of industrial production materials should be gradually abolished to practice a single track system, allowing most products to follow market prices and a small number of them planned prices. Price relations between purchase and marketing should be straightened out. Covert subsidies should be replaced by overt subsidies. Price subsidies should be reduced.

Price reform should not be evaded. Price reform is the most important reform and serves as a "breakthrough point" for other reforms. Therefore it must be given close attention. Taking account of our national conditions, price reform can only proceed step by step. Although gradual reform costs a lot and takes a long time, it can evade big risks and bring about stable transition.

Second, it is necessary to push forward enterprise reform.

Enterprise reform is another important factor in economic structural reform. Enterprise reform should proceed in coordination with price reform; these two should promote each other. In my opinion, the most important point is to coordinate enterprise reform with price reform. If a state-owned enterprise is not freed from its subordination to an administrative department so that it becomes an independent commodity producer and dealer assuming sole responsibility for its profits and losses, it will not be able to make flexible responses to market prices and changes or guide its production and operation even if the price mechanism is changed and a market price system is established under macroeconomic regulation and control. Of course, enterprise reform cannot be made a success without price reform,

because the right to set prices is the necessary right for an enterprise, which plays the role of a producer and dealer. In addition, if the administrative price-setting system is retained and price relations are seriously distorted, it is impossible to form a competitive market and carry out equal competition between enterprises. In such cases, it is impossible to change the entire economic operational mechanism.

- Continue to increase the vitality of enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized state enterprises.
- Continue to adjust the ownership structure and develop non-state-owned enterprises according to the state's industrial policy.
- Improve the enterprise contracted management responsibility system. We should shift from the tax and profit contracted system to the assets and results contracted system, which should be carried out in coordination with the implementation of enterprises' medium- and long-term development plans, their technical transformation, and the maintenance of their equipment. This will help stop enterprises' short-term behavior.
- Continue to popularize the leasing system among some small labor-intensive enterprises.

Third, it is necessary to reform the macroeconomic regulatory and control mechanism.

Macroeconomic management should be reformed in such a way that direct control will change to indirect control, with more application of financial and monetary means to economic operations. Naturally, this reform should proceed step by step, and no excessive action should be taken. This reform mainly includes the following points:

- Monetary system reform. The banking structure should be reformed and the functions of central bank macroeconomic regulation and control strengthened, including improving the central bank's role and expanding its autonomy to exercise a monetary policy that helps maintain the basic stability of prices of superior products.
- Financial system reform. In practicing double budget [fu shi yu suan 1788 1709 7315 4615] and regular budget (namely, budget for feeding the people), revenue should remain in excess of expenditure so that a positive balance can be maintained. Apart from collecting charges from state assets, bonds and stocks can be sold to accumulate funds for economic construction, but no unauthorized bank overdrafts are allowed. Central and local financial relations should be reformed. The existing local financial contract system should be replaced by a tax sharing system based on the division of local and central government rights to handle routine matters. For now a "tax sharing contract system" can be implemented for transitional purposes. Central and local governments can share

major taxes such as product tax, increment-value tax, operational tax, unified industrial and commercial tax, resources tax, and salt tax, at sharing rates set according to different local economic development levels. There is a need to unify enterprises' income tax and to change the abnormal situation in which state enterprises pay higher taxes than collective enterprises, collective enterprises pay higher taxes than individual enterprises, and Chinese-funded enterprises pay higher taxes than foreign-invested enterprises. State enterprises should gradually practice the distribution of taxes and profits, after-tax loan repayments, and an after-tax contract system.

Fourth, it is necessary to set up a social protection system and introduce labor and wage system reform.

To cope with the above reform, urban housing system reform should be stepped up. This reform will help reduce state financial subsidies, improve the civilians' consumption structure, recover money, collect a fixed amount of housing construction funds, and speed up housing construction.

In addition, we should continue to reform the planning system, the investment structure, the material supply system, and the foreign trade system. Rural reform, aimed at consolidating and improving the household output-related contracted responsibility system, should also be deepened. All these reforms will bring about a

virtuous cycle in the economy and ensure the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy.

Minister Says China Will Boost Communications

OW1702082591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0758 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA)—China will concentrate on constructing highways and ports and improving river navigation routes in the coming five years, according to a high-ranking Chinese official.

The "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY" today quotes Qian Yongchang, minister of Communications, as saying that his ministry will build 60,000 kilometers of highway and 180 berths with a combined handling capacity of 170 million tons during the eighth five-year plan period (1991-95).

The ministry will also improve navigation routes, totaling 4,000 kilometers, on the Yangtze, Xijiang and Heilongjiang rivers during this period.

The minister notes that the past five years saw the ministry build 80,000 kilometers of highway, bringing the total length of the country's highways to one million kilometers, and 96 deep water berths and 90 regular berths, increasing annual handling capacity of the country's ports by 138 million tons.

Moreover, the minister announces, 4,200 kilometers of river routes were improved over the past five years.

East Region

Wang Hanbin Attends Museum Opening in Fujian

OW1602084091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1521 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Quanzhou, February 15 (XINHUA)—A museum featuring the history of the maritime silk route was completed and opened to the public today in Quanzhou, south China's Fujian Province.

The Quanzhou Museum of the History of Maritime Navigation is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress, Teng Teng, deputy minister of State Education Commission, and Chen Mingyi, vice-governor of Fujian Province, as well as ambassadors from Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and all members on the maritime silk route expedition attended today's ribbon-cutting ceremony. The expedition, which was organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and participated by scientists and journalists from 30 countries, started its voyage from Venice, Italy, on October 23, 1990, and followed the ancient maritime silk route. The expedition ship, the "Ark of Peace" arrived in this city yesterday after two-day voyage from Guangzhou.

The nine-storeyed museum building takes the shape of an ancient Chinese sailing boat. It houses stone inscriptions left in China by the world's various major religions over the past 1,000 years and the remains of a 13th-century Chinese ocean going ship unearthed in Quanzhou in the 1970s.

Fujian Secretary Chen Guangyi Visits Troops

HK2002101491 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] On the fourth day of the Lunar New Year Festival, provincial party committee Secretary Chen Guangyi went to Putian City to extend Lunar New Year greetings to the people and troops there.

Early this morning, accompanied by Zheng Yizheng, Putian City party committee secretary; (Lin Wenhao), Putian City Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee chairman, and others, Comrade Chen Guangyi went to a certain unit stationed in Putian and to the Putian Military Subarea headquarters to extend Lunar New Year greetings to the People's Liberation Army officers and soldiers there.

Comrade Chen Guangyi praised Putian City for having successfully carried out the two-support work [support the Army and provide preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs, support the government and cherish the people] and the joint building work [Army and people jointly build spiritual

civilization]. He expressed the hope that the locally stationed troops and the local authorities will carry out in-depth activities of learning from (Lin Chunming), (Zhang Qi), and other advanced persons, set off a new upsurge of the Army and the people joining hands in studying, building, and developing, and strive to build a two-support city.

Chen Guangyi and his entourage then visited the armed police unit, the border defense unit, and the fire brigade of the city to see the public security officers and soldiers and the armed police officers and armed policemen still standing fast at their posts during the festival.

Later, Comrade Chen Guangyi visited the organs of Putian County and (Chengxiang) District to extend Lunar New Year greetings to the leaders of the five principal leading organs of the county and the district and hold talks with them. He said: Putian has done a good job over the past few years. The leading bodies have been able to unite together and make concerted efforts. As a result, Putian has enjoyed political stability, maintained social order, and ensured a sustained economic growth.

Comrade Chen Guangyi urged the cadres and the masses of Putian to continue to simultaneously promote two civilizations building, lay equal stress on both material production and family planning, make full use of the superiorities of the Meizhou Bay and the Meizhou Island, take greater strides in reform, opening up, and economic construction, and make new breakthroughs and new progress in all types of undertakings.

After that, Comrade Chen Guangyi visited (Qinghua) University and extended regards to teachers and staff there. He said: Education forms the foundation of a project of vital and lasting importance. I hope that the Putian City Party Committee, the Putian City Government, and all circles of the Putian society will attach greater importance to education, continue to develop Putian's tradition of [words indistinct], train talented and skilled personnel in light of the needs of the four modernizations, and continuously improve the quality of education.

Comrade Chen Guangyi also called on peasant Huang Guozhen and sanitation worker Ruan Meining at their homes to extend Lunar New Year greetings to them.

Shen Daren Speaks on Discipline Inspection

OW1702084791 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
9 Feb 91 p 1

[By Gu Xin (7357 2450 2639)]

[Text] The provincial work meeting on the party's discipline inspection ended in Nanjing on 8 February. The meeting earnestly studied and implemented guidelines set by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the

newly concluded Third Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Eighth Provincial Party Committee; reviewed and summed up last year's work; and studied and drew up plans for this year's discipline inspection work.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: This year's discipline inspection work should resolutely implement the guidelines set by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, insist on serving the party's basic line, closely concentrate on economic development, promote reform and opening to the outside world, persist in the principle of strictly enforcing party discipline, further strengthen the building of party style and clean government, and guarantee the implementation and enforcement of the tasks, principles, and policies laid down by the party's Central Committee. It is necessary to continue doing solid jobs for which the masses show concern; carry on to a satisfactory end the screening and rectification of companies which were off to flying starts; straighten out cases involving party and government cadres building private houses, occupying empty houses, or delaying payments in violation of discipline and regulations; firmly rectify malpractices in trades and professions and the "three randoms" [random imposition of fines, fees, and charges]; and continue to check and rectify various malpractices by party and government cadres who abuse their positions for personal gain. Concerted efforts should be made to investigate and punish corruption, bribery, extortion, blackmail, and substantial economic losses resulting from serious bureaucratic mistakes. The focus should be on major and important cases involving leading cadres at the county level and above.

Speaking before the end of the meeting, Shen Daren, provincial party committee secretary, urged discipline inspection cadres to study and implement earnestly the guidelines set by the Seventh Plenary Session and further define the guiding principles of serving the party's basic line, economic development, and reform and opening up to the outside world, as well as the realization of second-step strategic objectives. Leading party and government leaders at various levels should further enhance understanding of the importance of building party style and clean government; persist in strictly enforcing party discipline; continue to hit the nail on the head by practically solving a score of problems about which the masses have expressed deep concern; and make determined efforts to strengthen the building of party style and clean government in party and government organs at various levels. He demanded that party committees at various levels further strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work by taking the initiative to help discipline inspection cadres solve problems encountered during their work. It is particularly important to lend support to discipline inspection cadres in their supervision of party committees at the same level and of their members according to regulations. Importance should be attached to improving organization of discipline inspection personnel and strengthening discipline inspection organizations in party and government organs and their

subordinate departments, as well as in enterprises. He hoped that discipline inspection cadres throughout the province would act without fear or favor, persist in principles, seek truth from facts, associate with the masses, and be brave and dedicated in carrying out their duties to better accomplish the glorious tasks entrusted to them by the party and the people.

Comrades Chen Huanyou and Cao Hongming also attended and addressed the meeting. Cao Keming, secretary of the provincial commission for discipline inspection, presented a work report.

Shandong Governor Views Development of Pudong

OW1602144091 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Message by Shandong provincial Governor Zhao Zhihao to Shanghai residents on occasion of the Spring Festival; from the "Morning News" program—recorded]

[Text] Dear respectable Shanghai city leaders and citizens:

How are you?

On the occasion of the Spring Festival, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to extend holiday greetings to you and wish you a Happy New Year on behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, and its citizens.

Shanghai is an important economic, scientific, technological, and cultural center in China. Over decades of socialist construction, Shanghai has witnessed tremendous changes in economic and other fields, making great contributions to the whole country. We in Shandong have profound feelings for you and are sincerely happy about your achievements.

Shandong and Shanghai share a history of long-standing and close contacts in economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields. Last year, the party Central Committee and the State Council unveiled strategic plans for opening and developing Pudong. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee reaffirmed that the opening policy during the Eighth Five-Year Plan will focus on opening and developing Pudong. The central authorities are correct in this decision, which will have significant bearing on revitalizing Shanghai and on boosting economies in the Yangtze valley, east China, and the country as a whole. The opening and development of Pudong offers a favorable opportunity for Shandong in its efforts to develop its economy and open to the outside world. We are willing to support the development of Pudong as much as we can in raw materials, construction materials, marine transport, agricultural and sideline products, tourism, construction, and industrial production.

We believe that Shanghai citizens, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition and are industrious and wise,

will make fresh and brilliant achievements in the grand undertaking of opening and developing Pudong.

JIEFANG RIBAO on Invigorating Enterprises

*OW1702212891 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
8 Feb 91 p 1*

[Editorial: "Grasp the Key Points in the Crucial Period—On Invigorating State-Owned Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises"]

[Text] In the historical process of building socialism in China, the next decade will be a very critical period. Whether or not we can, with our hard work in the next decade, consolidate and develop what we achieved in the 1980's, further vitalize the economy, speed up social progress, and enable our country to enter the 21st century in a more spirited manner will have a direct effect on whether or not we will be able to succeed in building socialism and will decide the Chinese nation's future and fate.

The "Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for the Drawing-Up of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth 5-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development," recently examined and approved by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, outline the grand blueprint for China's economic and social development in the next decade. Achievements in 10 years mainly depend on those achieved in the first 5 years, and achievements in the first 5 years mainly depend on those achieved in the first year. This year is the first year of our brilliant 10-year expedition. Ensuring that we take this first step properly is very important. How should we do our work this year? The communique of the Seventh Plenary Session clearly points out: We should concentrate on economic work and resolve prominent contradictions and critical problems, especially problems concerning invigorating state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises and concerning ensuring steady agricultural development. In other words, we should grasp the key points in the crucial period.

The need to regard invigorating state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises as a prominent contradiction and a critical problem and to place it in such an important position is decided by the important position and role of these enterprises. The more than 10,000 state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises in China are the pillar of the country's modern industry; they are the mainstay and backbone of China's economy. Their fixed assets account for 70 percent of total state-owned fixed assets; they have the most advanced equipment and technology in the country. They employ the country's best industrial work force; they represent China's advanced productive forces. They are the major source of social wealth, and they are the major source of the state's financial revenues. Of Shanghai's total industrial output value, 61.9 percent is from large and

medium-sized enterprises, and a major portion of important products that play an important role in the economy and that are closely related to the people's livelihood are produced by these enterprises. Taxes and profits generated by large and medium-sized enterprises in Shanghai account for 72.7 percent of the total taxes and profits generated by the industrial sector of the city. State-owned large and medium-sized enterprises are the pillar of the socialist economy of public ownership and an important base for maintaining social stability. It is just because of large and medium-sized enterprises' important position and role that the communique of the Seventh Plenary Session pointed out that continuing to invigorate enterprises, especially state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, has a special great significance to China's economic development and to consolidating the socialist system.

To regard invigorating state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises as a prominent contradiction and a critical problem and to concentrate our efforts to ensure their success are also a major decision made after analyzing the current situation of these enterprises. Work on invigorating state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises has been carried out for several years. The need to raise this issue again indicates that these enterprises have not been truly invigorated. Therefore, we need to continue to invigorate them. Let us take Shanghai, where state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises are relatively concentrated, as an example. Despite the fact that, in the past 10 years or more, efforts have been made to expand enterprises' management power, to allow enterprises to retain a part of their earnings, to pay taxes instead of profits to the state, to implement the contract responsibility system in business management, to lift various restrictions on business operations, and to implement the share-holding system, results of these reform measures are not very satisfying. This is true even though these enterprises have been invigorated somewhat, and many of them have taken a step forward in shifting from affiliated units of administrative organs to socialist commodity producers and dealers. At present, on the one hand, a considerable number of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises still lack genuine independent decision-making power and initiative. Thus, they are unable to operate independently and be fully responsible for their own profits and losses. In addition, as they are overburdened and lack the ability to transform and develop themselves, they lack the status and condition to compete fairly with other types of enterprises. On the other hand, the problem of short-term plans is rather serious among large and medium-sized enterprises. Moreover, they also lack a self-restricting mechanism. All these have brought about poor production conditions and numerous difficulties and a decline in efficiency and have caused enterprises to lose vitality. The lack of vitality and decline in efficiency in enterprises have added to the financial difficulties of the state and local authorities. Invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises has now become a pressing task that brooks no delay.

To grasp the key to invigorating state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, we must make the deepening of enterprise reform our priority task for advancing economic reform as a whole. In accordance with the principle of separating government administration from enterprise management and of separating the two powers, we should build a modern enterprise system suitable for the development of a planned socialist commodity economy; create conditions for fair competition; improve enterprises' microeconomic operating mechanism; and turn these enterprises into the main bodies of the socialist commodity economy capable of operating independently, of being responsible for their own profits and losses, and of developing and restricting themselves. This involves the fixing of main responsibility to property right, the change of government administrative functions, the transformation of enterprises' operating mechanism, the improvement of enterprises' external operating environment, the upgrading of their internal management and their quality as a whole, and the readjustment of the industrial structure. All these should be studied and reformed comprehensively through the integration of theory with practice and should be accomplished gradually. At present, we should, in accordance with the order of importance and mainly beginning with efforts to improve the external environment and internal management, adopt effective measures to deepen the reform, to universally strengthen the vitality of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, and to enhance their capacity for further development. Externally, it is necessary to earnestly implement the promulgated laws, regulations, and policies aimed at invigorating enterprises; continue to give enterprises decision making power; implement the system of plant directors (managers) assuming full responsibility; strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation and control; improve and perfect the market mechanism; actively adjust the industrial setup and enterprise organizational structures; grasp technical transformation of key enterprises; and promote the whole range of reforms of the banking, foreign trade, and social security systems. Internally, it is necessary to further improve the contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises, improve operations and management, strengthen technical transformation, tap potential of enterprises, and actively establish a mechanism for promoting the adjustment of the product mix and technological advancement. Enterprises should make raising quality and increasing variety and efficiency the main objective of their development.

At present, the 11th Plenary Session of the Fifth Municipal CPC Committee has made this—going all out to help state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, carrying out structural readjustment and important technical transformation in a planned way, and resolutely checking the decline of economic efficiency in enterprises—one of the three important tasks to be carried out this year. Leaders of various departments should go to grass-roots units to conduct investigations and studies, give proper guidance to enterprises, help them solve

problems, and improve the external environment. Cadres of various enterprises and staff members and workers should also pluck up spirit, deepen reform in enterprises, and strengthen management. Let us work with one heart and one mind and effectively do a good job in invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises.

Southwest Region

Guizhou's Rural Economy Develops in Past 5 Years

HK1902110191 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Guizhou's rural economy developed steadily during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, with the gross output value of all trades in the agricultural field increasing about 30 percent over the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all localities paid great attention to the production of grain and oil-yielding crops. The yearly grain production averaged 6.82 million tonnes, an increase of 270,000 tonnes over the corresponding figure during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Rapeseed registered an average yearly growth rate of 9.2 percent, with its output reaching 430,000 tonnes last year.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all localities throughout the province made suitable readjustments of the rural economy's internal structure resulting in rapid development in animal husbandry, industry, and sideline occupation. The proportion of industrial output value in the rural economy's gross output value increased from 6.8 percent in the Sixth 5-Year Plan to 13.4 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Animal husbandry moved up 4.4 percent, and sideline work, 3.3 percent. The living conditions of the peasants gradually improved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. An investigation shows that the peasants' per capita net income in 1990 reached 450 yuan, up 50 percent over 1985. The ratio of the peasants' expenditure on food showed a declining tendency, while that of their expenditure on cultural life increased by 21 percent. The number of peasant households that owned bicycles, watches, sewing machines, and television sets increased year by year.

Yunnan Coal Output Increases in 7th 5-Year Plan

HK1902121791 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Excerpts] The coal output of the whole province took an upward trend during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Over the 5 years, the total output of raw coal reached 100.71 million tonnes, up by 41 percent over the Sixth 5-Year Plan at an annual growth rate of 6 percent. Last year's output of raw coal reached 21.9 million tonnes, up by 5.52 million tonnes over 1985. [passage omitted]

Over the 5 years, in accordance with the demands of the central and provincial authorities, the coal industry persisted in taking the whole situation into account with stress on reform; deepened reform; and pushed forward

economic improvement and rectification in a vigorous and down-to-earth manner to enable enterprises to gradually turn from exclusive production to productive management. A number of outstanding large and medium-sized enterprises emerged and ranked themselves among the state's secondary-level enterprises, or among the advanced ones of the province. Rectification of township and town coalfields, and management and guidance to coal enterprises under various ownerships, also strengthened their managerial function and brought about the establishment and development of a number of new coalfields at the prefectural, county, township, and town levels.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our province's coal industry also achieved remarkable results in technological transformation. A total of more than 140 million yuan was invested in technological transformation, and 214 key technological transformation projects were carried out during the 5 years. [passage omitted]

The diversified collective economy of coal enterprises was also promoted. [passage omitted]

Last year, the total revenue of enterprises directly under the provincial Coal Bureau in developing diversified economy amounted to more than 33 million yuan, an increase of over 300 percent over the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

At a recent provincial meeting on coal work, Vice Governor Bao Yongkang fully reaffirmed the results achieved by the province's coal industry, calling on cadres on the coal front at all levels to continue their efforts to implement a series of principles and policies guiding the development of coal production formulated by the provincial party committee and government. [passage omitted]

North Region

More Beijing Residents Allowed Abroad

HK2002024191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
20 Feb 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Liang Chao]

[Text] The number of people from Beijing who were given approval to go abroad increased by 12 per cent last year despite a drop in the number of self-financing students going overseas.

Some 35,000 applications to settle, study, work or visit family members or relatives outside the mainland had been approved by the municipality in 1990, a Public Security Bureau officer told CHINA DAILY.

But the number of students going abroad for self-financed study had fallen by more than 13 per cent because of stricter government controls, according to Wu Jianshe, office director of the Division of Aliens and Exit-Entry Administration under the bureau.

Wu, describing the situation for entering and leaving the capital as stable, said 25,000 of the applicants had been issued with passports and more than 50 per cent had received visas from foreign embassies in Beijing.

The number of people applying to leave the mainland to resettle had increased by 38 per cent, Wu said, and the number wishing to visit family members and relatives had risen by 60 per cent compared with 1989.

And with the increase in exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan, applications to visit the island last year were up 110 per cent on the previous year, Wu said.

Meanwhile, Wu said, more than 73 per cent of compatriots from Taiwan who were on the mainland visiting family members, relatives or friends, and doing business, had had their visas extended.

The city's public security department had since early last year made known to the public all the certificates and procedures necessary for leaving the country for private matters. The procedures had previously been kept secret, Wu said.

According to current regulations, applications to go abroad for private purposes have to be approved by the city's Public Security Bureau within 30 days.

But those who want to go to Hong Kong and Macao have to be approved under a limited quota in order to maintain economic prosperity and social stability in the two regions.

Dalad Power Plant Construction 'About To Begin'

SK2002083991 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 26 Dec 90 p 1

[By Wang Zepu (3769 3419 2528) and Zhang Gang (1728 0474): "The Construction of Dalad Power Plant Is About To Begin"]

[Text] The letter of proposal for the construction of Dalad Power Plant—a large power plant with the favorable conditions of building generating units with a total capacity of 5 million kw—was ratified by the State Planning Commission in early December, and the construction of this project will soon be initiated.

The ratification stipulates that the construction scope of this phase of the project is 600,000 kw, including the installation of two coal-consuming power generating units, each with a capacity of 300,000 kw. The total investment of this phase of the project is 1.08 billion yuan, of which 900 million yuan is used for the power plant project and 180 million yuan is used for the supporting power transmission and transforming project. The whole project is jointly financed by the State Energy Investment Corporation and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Both sides will bear 50 percent of the construction cost. The state and the local authorities will share the property rights, power supply, losses, and profits according to the ratio of their investment. It is

planned that the 1.5 million tons of coal necessary for this phase of the project will be supplied by Dongsheng local colliery and be transported to the power plant by means of the Baotou-Shenmu railway.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Gu Jinchang Addresses Tibetans

HK2002052191 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Yesterday was the Lunar New Year Festival, a traditional festival in our country and the New Year of the Ram in the Tibetan calendar.

The provincial party committee, government, and nationalities affairs commission jointly hosted a Lunar New Year gathering in Lanzhou.

More than 120 Tibetan compatriots living in Lanzhou happily gathered under the same roof to celebrate the grand festival.

Provincial leaders, including Gu Jinchang, Li Ziqi, Lu Kejian, Yang Fuxing, Lu Ming, Ma Zuling, and responsible persons of the departments concerned participated in the gathering and extended Lunar New Year greetings to the Tibetan compatriots.

Provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchang delivered an ebullient speech. He said: [words indistinct] We express our thanks to the Tibetan compatriots for their contributions to our province's economic construction over the past 10 years.

Gu Jinchang expressed the hope that all nationalities would unite more closely and encourage and support one another in the new year in order to expedite economic development in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities.

Other provincial leading comrades also delivered congratulatory speeches.

Qinghai Secretary Yin Kesheng Extends Greetings

HK1902122191 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government held a tea party to mark the Spring Festival at the [words indistinct] Guest House yesterday afternoon. Some 1,000 persons assembled to mark the Spring Festival of the Year of the Ram.

Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee; Tian Chengping, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and other leaders were on hand.

Yin Kesheng presided. Jin Jipeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, extended Spring Festival greetings to the people throughout the province on behalf of the provincial party committee and government. He said: In 1990, the people of all nationalities throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, made fresh achievements by earnestly implementing the party's basic line and further pushing forward economic improvement and rectification and deepened reform. All-around bumper harvests were gathered in agricultural production; a comprehensive growth registered in animal husbandry; industrial production grew to a certain degree despite the sluggish market; the construction of key projects proceeded smoothly; domestic and foreign trade developed satisfactorily; the market and prices were stable; progress was made in science, technology, and other social undertakings; political, economic, and social stability was secured; and the people of all nationalities throughout the province were united and lived and worked in harmony, peace, and contentment.

He continued: 1991 is the first year for implementing the 10-Year Program and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The sixth plenary session of the seventh provincial party committee, which has just ended, decided to firmly implement the spirit of the 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session in line with Qinghai's actual conditions; worked out the guidelines for Qinghai's economic development for the next decade; and made comprehensive arrangements for economic construction, reform and opening, and promotion of socialist culture and ethics for 1991. The coming decade will be very pivotal in China's economic development. We must, under the guidance of the spirit of the 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session, make determined efforts to achieve good results in economic construction and comprehensively fulfill various tasks set forth by the provincial party committee's plenary session. A thousand-li journey begins with the first step. In 1991, we shall make raising economic efficiency our central task, continue to solidify agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, invigorate major and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and locally-run key enterprises, focus on optimization of the product mix, further improve management and operation, vigorously and safely increase the content of reform, and work hard to fulfill the tasks related to economic improvement and rectification to make 1991 the first successful year in carrying into execution the Eighth 5-Year Plan and lay a sound foundation for the development in the coming 10 years.

He hoped that the people of all nationalities across the province would further close ranks, pool their wisdom and strength, and constantly push forward Qinghai's modernization construction. [passage omitted]

Vice Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

*OW1902234391 Taipei CNA in English 1543 GMT
19 Feb 91*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 19 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Minister John Chang left for Saudi Arabia Tuesday to chair a meeting of Republic of China [ROC] personnel in the Middle East. Chang will also exchange views with ranking Saudi officials on ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation following the severance of diplomatic ties between the two countries last year.

Before departing, Chang said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been closely watching the Gulf situation and the possible realignment of relationships there since war broke out in the region. Republic of China personnel stationed in Middle Eastern countries will make a thorough review of the Middle East situation during the coming meeting, he added.

The Government is willing to develop ties with all countries not hostile to the Republic of China, Chang said; if Israel is interested, the Government would also like to strengthen ties with it. Chang will also use the current trip to visit the 500-odd ROC citizens working in the Middle East and to ask the Saudi Government to protect them well.

The vice minister is scheduled to return Feb. 28.

Gulf Crisis Causes Increased Energy Imports

*OW2002041491 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT
20 Feb 91*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 20 (CNA)—Republic of China energy imports increased significantly in 1990 because of the Gulf crisis, the Ministry of Economic Affairs Energy Committee reported Tuesday.

Energy imports totaled the equivalent of 54.08 million kiloliters of oil in 1990, an 11 percent increase over 1989, the committee said.

Domestic energy consumption last year amounted to the equivalent of 50.73 million kiloliters of oil, up 5.8 percent from 1989. Business energy consumption grew the fastest, with an 18.8 percent increase over 1989. Industry, however, was still the biggest energy consumer, accounting for 51.4 percent of domestic energy consumption, the committee said.

With the service industry gradually becoming the mainstay of the nation's economic activities, the committee said it will naturally consume more and more energy.

U.S. Eases Pressure on Taiwan Dollar Appreciation

*OW1502062091 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 13 Feb 91*

[Text] The Central Bank of China said that the shrinking trade surplus with the United States has largely eased U.S. pressure for further appreciation of the NT [New

Taiwan] dollar. Central bank officials stated that the trade surplus in January dropped 63.5 percent from a year ago and fell as much as 43.2 percent against the United States alone, indicating that the economy is becoming domestic demand-oriented and that dependence on the U.S. market is tapering off.

There are growing rumors that the U.S., in a campaign to improve its troubled economy, is considering whether to press for further appreciation of the currencies of its trading partners in order to help pick up U.S. exports. This, plus mounting expectations that the U.S. dollar overseas will continue to slide due to the U.S. recession, has ignited a heavy sell-off in the currency market.

President Urges Greater Efforts by Party Members

*OW2002033991 Taipei CNA in English 0301 GMT
20 Feb 91*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 20 (CNA)—Chairman Li Teng-hui of the Kuomintang [KMT] Tuesday urged members of the ruling party to do their best for the country in the coming year.

Speaking at a spring-festival party for high-ranking Kuomintang officials, Li said that in the New Year the ruling party will vigorously carry out its programs for constitutional reform, the improvement of party affairs, adjustments in the policy toward China mainland, and national reconstruction. These programs harmonize with the tendencies of the times and will fulfill national development, he said.

If all members of the ruling party do their best to carry out these programs, "The unification of China under the principle of freedom, democracy, and equal distribution of wealth will be completed by our hands," he said.

Premier Hao Po-tsun and other high-ranking government leaders Tuesday also hosted spring-festival parties, which are usually held by various governmental and private organizations on the first day employees return to work after the Chinese Lunar New Year holidays.

Official Seeks Recognition as Political Entity

*OW1602052591 Taipei CHINA POST in English
11 Feb 91 p 12*

[Text] A mainland-policy executor yesterday said his organization will strive to make its counterpart in mainland China consider Taiwan as a political entity.

Chen Chang-ven, secretary-general of the recently formed semi-official Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Strait (FEATS), noted that it is one of the functions of his organization to make the Taiwan Affairs Office of Peking's State Council accept the fact that Taiwan is a political entity.

Wang Chao-kuo [Wang Zhaoguo], director of the Taiwan Affairs Office, recently told a Taiwan delegation

that Peking would not agree to tolerate Taiwan as a political entity because this violates its one-China policy.

He also suggested that the FEATS place direct navigation across the Strait as its top priority.

But Chen Chang-ven said he must have the government's authorization before he can negotiate this subject with Peking. He said his organization can only reflect the needs of the public and cannot formulate any policies or make any decisions.

He said it is necessary for the FEATS to set up a branch in mainland China, but this can only be done with the approval of the mainland authorities.

He said in the future, the Taiwan Affairs Office should be the FEATS' mainland counterpart.

Chen said he finds Wang Chao-kuo to be very practical, but this impression was gained through his reading of the local press.

Mainland Affairs Body Discusses Reunification

*OW1802115291 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] A high-ranking government official said the Mainland Affairs Committee is currently in the third stage of national reunification, according to the draft of the national reunification plan. The draft will become a guiding principle for the ROC's [Republic of China's] Mainland China policy once it is passed by the National Reunification Committee.

The draft stipulates three stages for reunification: The first is increase of exchanges across the Taiwan Strait; the second, increase of trust and cooperation between Taiwan and mainland; and the third, increase of cooperative commercial exchanges.

The National Reunification Committee's main task is to set the direction of the ROC's policy on reunification, while the Mainland Affairs Committee is responsible for formulating and implementing mainland policy. The National Reunification Committee will hold its fourth conference 20 February to finalize the draft of the reunification plan.

Mainland Official Cites Unification Guidelines

*OW1602061691 Taipei CHINA POST in English
11 Feb 91 p 12*

[Text] Peking has carefully studied Taiwan's national unification guidelines proposed by a think tank of the policy-making National Unification Council (NUC). Also giving the rival regime food for thought is Taipei's revision of the laws and administrative orders related to the Mobilization Period.

Any findings Peking makes will be used as a reference to help decide whether to respond positively to Taiwan's

efforts to ease the tension between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the Chinese-language United Daily News reported yesterday.

Quoting Wang Chao-kuo [Wang Zhaoguo], director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, the paper said Peking, however, would not agree to help Taiwan join any international organizations because this would stress the fact of two political entities or two Chinas.

The paper said Wang made the comment during a reception for Taiwan's Legislator Chang Shih-liang and National Assemblyman Liao Chin-shun.

During the reception, the host and the guests exchanged views on the end of the mobilization period, the Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Strait and technological and science exchanges, as well as Taiwan's desire to join the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT).

The paper said Wang agreed that these items can be negotiated through various channels, but he strongly opposed the idea of "one country, two governments," saying this violates the one-China policy.

Legislator Chang, however, said the participation of GATT by both Taipei and Peking will not create an impression that there are two Chinas and that Peking should help Taipei join international organizations to show good will in response to Taiwan's efforts to ease tensions, the paper reported.

Meanwhile, the Central News Agency (CNA) in Taipei yesterday said the status of the Chinese Communists will only be redefined after Peking shows a positive response to new government policies and when the mobilization period ends in May this year.

CNA Cites Mainland Dissident Fang Lizhi

*OW2002005391 Taipei CNA in English 1507 GMT
19 Feb 91*

[Text] Washington, Feb. 18 (CNA)—Mainland Chinese astrophysicist Fang Lizhi said here Monday evening that he believes American scientists should continue exchanges with their counterparts on the Chinese mainland while at the same time pressuring the Peking regime to improve mainland human rights conditions.

Addressing the 1991 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Fang, the most prominent advocate of human rights in mainland China, called on American scientists to pay attention to Peking's human rights abuses and do everything they can to uphold justice.

He pointed out that there is no academic freedom under the Chinese Communist regime, which requires all academic work to serve Marxism. At present, mainland scientists still can attend intellectual meetings, but it has become increasingly difficult for them to get permission

from Chinese Communist authorities to attend international meetings abroad, Fang said. He noted that some professors applying for such permission had been required by communist authorities to sign a statement that they fully support Peking's crackdown on the prodemocracy movement in June 1989.

Fang gave many examples of how Peking has violated basic human rights in the academic field. For instance, he said, one graduate student who passed all examinations was not allowed to pass merely because communist authorities found that Fang was a member of the Students Examining Committee.

Fang's wife, Li Suxian, who spoke after Fang, also explained how Peking has enforced a strict control on the mainland academics and intellectuals.

In an interview with CNA following his address, Fang said that American scientists should continue exchanges with private academic groups and individuals in mainland China but should refrain from attending meetings organized by Peking or its official organizations.

Asked whether he would consider a leadership role to guide the mainland student prodemocracy organizations in the United States, Fang said that he will not engage in any organizational work, but will be willing to provide assistance to the students.

He said he will use every opportunity he has in the United States to get in touch with as many people in different circles as possible to bring pressure on Peking for human rights improvement in mainland China.

Table Tennis Official Seeks Contact With DPRK

OW1702052591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 17 Feb 91

[Text] Yanai, Yamaguchi Pref., Feb. 17 KYODO—Taiwan hopes the upcoming world table tennis championships in Chiba will provide an opportunity for contact with North Korea's team, a top Taiwan table tennis official said Saturday. The secretary general of the Taiwan Table Tennis Association, Chou Lin-zheng, said it is only natural for Taiwanese players to want to play in North Korea, a country which excels in the sport. He himself wants to visit North Korea if Pyongyang issues him a visa, Chou said during a visit to Yanai, in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Taiwan and North Korea have no diplomatic ties.

Chou based his hopes on the visit early this month of Chang Shih-liang, a leader of Taiwan's Nationalist Party, to Pyongyang, the first such visit by a party leader. In addition, visas to enter North Korea recently have become available in Macao, he said.

With rapprochement between South Korea and China and between North Korea and Japan being rapidly promoted, a Taiwanese overture to North Korea, mainland China's staunch ally, would be history-making,

political and sports observers said. But there is a possibility North Korea will reject any Taiwanese approach because of its ties to China, even if the approach is made on the basis of international athletic competition, the observers said.

Chou also said he has not heard reports that China and Taiwan may form joint doubles teams for the world championships, which will be April 24 to May 6 at the Japan Convention Center in Chiba. While Chou said he would study the matter, he said there is only about a 30 percent chance now that joint teams will be fielded because many details of the matter must be solved on the political level.

First Envoy Since Ties Resumed Arrives in Managua

OW2002080691 Taipei CNA in English 1458 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] Panama City, Feb. 17 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] Ambassador to Nicaragua Lin Chi-cheng and Mrs. Lin arrived Sunday in Managua to assume to his new post.

Lin is the first ROC ambassador in Nicaragua since the two nations reestablished the diplomatic relations in last November, which were suspended in 1985.

Ambassador Lin is expected to present his credentials to Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro in late this month. President Chamorro is now on a visit to Europe.

Government To Promote High-Definition TV Industry

OW2002041691 Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 20 (CNA)—The Government has decided to promote the high-definition television (HDTV) industry in the same way it promotes the aerospace industry.

Director General Yang Shih-chien of the Industrial Development Bureau (IDB) said Tuesday he will submit a draft "HDTV Development Program" for the Executive Yuan's approval in June. Under the supraministerial program, private companies will be encouraged to form a consortium to focus efforts on the development of parts and components, Yang said.

The Government has helped form Taiwan Aerospace as the sole company to develop the aerospace industry, but will not do so with the HDTV industry, the IDB chief said.

The domestic integrated circuit, telecommunications, computer, and semiconductor industries and monitor-manufacturing techniques are quite advanced, Yang explained. IDB will encourage these parts and components makers to jointly develop HDTV.

As HDTV involves a global technological revolution, the Republic of China must cooperate with other countries in researching and developing the industry, he said.

Hong Kong

PRC Official Urges Joint Airport Plan Panel

HK2002015591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 20 Feb 91 pp 1, 2

[By Shirley Yam in Beijing and Bellette Lee]

[Text] A top local Chinese official yesterday said China and Hong Kong should consider a joint consultative committee for the controversial Chek Lap Kok airport project.

Speaking before he left for the Sino-Hong Kong airport talks in Beijing, Mr Zuo Mu described the idea for an advisory panel as good.

"Some people have suggested that an advisory committee be established. I think this is a very good proposal. Both sides should seriously consider it," he said.

The membership of such a committee would need further discussion, he added.

Mr Zuo, a senior local New China News Agency official, is a member of the Chinese team to the airport talks. The third round of discussions starts in the Chinese capital tomorrow.

He refused to be drawn on whether the three-day session would explore the possibility of scaling down the scheme.

"We will adopt a positive attitude towards the meeting and hope that progress can be achieved. We hope the discussions will be conducted in a better atmosphere than that of the previous round," Mr Zuo said.

The British Ambassador to China, Sir Alan Donald, also expressed hope the talks would produce results.

"(I am expecting) good confidential talks. I am always optimistic," he said.

He described the earlier visit to Beijing by the Governor, Sir David Wilson, as "good and worthwhile".

But he declined to speculate on whether any agreement on the multi-billion dollar scheme could be reached by the end of the session.

Both sides have made it clear they do not want to turn the talks into another diplomatic row and will not brief the media as the talks progress.

Meanwhile, the Senior Legislative Councillor, Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei, yesterday welcomed the proposal for a committee to advise the Government on the airport project.

He hoped the expert talks would proceed peacefully and resolve any differences over the scheme.

"I don't expect extensive support from China. It will be a big step forward if China recognises that Hong Kong is capable of building the airport," he said.

His fellow legislators, Mr Lee pledged, would closely monitor spending on the project.

He said some councillors were eager not to spend too much money and had considered suspending the construction of the proposed rail link for the airport facilities.

However, the United Democrats of Hong Kong is worried that the call for an advisory body including Chinese representatives will be an open invitation for China to intervene in local affairs.

"If we establish a consultative committee, it should be of our own and consist of Hong Kong people only," said Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming, who heads the liberal political party.

The group urged the Government to consult residents through appropriate channels to ensure that people were fully informed.

It wanted all reports and reference materials to be released to the Executive and Legislative Councillors and members of the Provisional Airport Authority, before they were handed to China.

The United Democrats also demanded that Chinese views on the project be disclosed and that the talks be made more open to the public.

The group has written an open letter to the Secretary for the Treasury, Mr Hamish Macleod, urging the Government to inform the public of any plan to scale down the mammoth project.

Mr Macleod, who heads the local expert team, had declined to meet the group because of his busy schedule. The activists have also requested a session with the Chief Secretary, Sir David Ford, who has yet to reply.

They said while the Government should consult China for its opinions, the decisions should be made by the people of Hong Kong.

"At least the Legislative Council should be fully informed so that members can conduct a debate if necessary," Mr Lee said.

He queried whether it would be worthwhile to support a scaled-down scheme, if it was not significantly larger than the existing Kai Tak facilities.

The airport issue, he added, had cast doubts over the Sino-British promise of a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong.

PRC To Keep Rules on Hong Kong Journalists

HK2002014191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 20 Feb 91 p 3

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] China has ruled out dropping the much-criticised set of regulations imposed on Hong Kong journalists wanting to report on the mainland following the June 1989 Beijing massacre.

However, a set of revisions will be announced in a few months to make the regulations "more flexible" in their implementation, said a locally-based mainland official.

Under the regulations announced by the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office in October 1989, Hong Kong and Macao journalists have to apply 15 days in advance for approval to report on activities on the mainland.

The official said they plan to shorten the time needed for an advance application, provided there is sufficient time for correspondence with the mainland authorities.

He said local media would also be allowed to include more than one reporting item in one single application.

However, the ban on telephone interviews would remain, although a spokesman said a system would be introduced for press inquiries over such major accidents as the plane crash at Guangzhou's Baiyun airport last year.

A source said all major mainland bodies involved in the implementation of the regulations were "unhappy" with the restrictions, although they dared not speak out.

"The rules are causing a lot of trouble to the New China News Agency, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the All-China Journalists' Association. They have to do a lot of paper work for that," he said.

Local news groups, including the Hong Kong Journalists' Association, have repeatedly called for an abolition of the rules.

"Given that the political and social situation on the mainland has become more stable, we think the rules could be relaxed," the official said.

He dismissed suggestions that the rules were relaxed because of local opposition.

A local delegate of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Mr Lau Nai-keung, wrote to the Chinese Government in December calling for the rules to be scrapped.

Changes in XINHUA Leadership Predicted

HK1902012191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 19 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] A senior deputy director of the local branch of the New China News Agency (NCNA) [XINHUA], Mr Qiao Zonghuai, is returning to Beijing for a three-month course at the Central Party School next month.

The move is seen as the first step towards preparing the cadre for a more senior position. Mr Qiao is expected to return to Hong Kong in June for a short period before reassignment.

He is the eldest son of a former Chinese Foreign Minister who was the first NCNA director in Hong Kong, Mr Qiao Guanghua.

Mr Qiao Zonghuai is a two-term alternate member of the party Central Committee and holds a vice-ministerial rank in government hierarchy.

Chinese sources believe his next assignment might be as head of a ministry in the State Council or a position in a party or provincial organisation commensurate with his rank.

There has been speculation that he may succeed Mr Ji Chaozhu as China's ambassador to the Court of St James when Mr Ji goes to New York as Under-Secretary General at the United Nations.

There are numerous precedents of an officer holding a vice-ministerial position being assigned to an ambassadorial post. Senior Chinese vice-foreign minister Mr Zhang Wenjin was appointed Chinese ambassador to Washington in the mid-1980s.

A fluent Cantonese-speaker, Mr Qiao is well acquainted with Hong Kong, having studied at the Chinese University in the mid-1970s before returning to the mainland.

There have also been a number of other changes in the Foreign Affairs Department of the NCNA.

Mr Li Ruohu, head of the section which liaises with the Hong Kong Government and the Political Adviser's Office, has gone to the United States for further studies. His position has been taken over by Shanghai-born Mr Chen Guoping.

Mr Huang Zhengming, head of the section which deals with consular representatives and the foreign press, retired last June and has been succeeded by Mr Chan Yu-lam.

The head of the department, British-educated Mr Ji Shaoxing, is leaving Hong Kong early next month for reassignment to a senior post in the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Yang Youyong, a career officer who once served in Washington and who was assigned here from Shanghai last summer, will act as head of the department.

Soviet Academic Georgiy Arbatov Denied Visa

HK1902011391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 19 Feb 91 p 3

[By Fiona Macmahon]

[Text] A Soviet academic has been denied a visa to visit Hong Kong to give two seminars, despite yesterday's lifting of travel restrictions on the Soviet Union's nationals.

Previously the only people from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Vietnam who could apply for visas were businessmen, sportsmen, top entertainers and delegates to international conferences.

But from yesterday tourists from all these countries are allowed to visit.

However, the relaxation has come too late for Professor Georgiy Arbatov, who was scheduled to give seminars at Lingnan College and Hong Kong University.

Professor Arbatov, who is the director of the Institute of United States and Canadian Studies at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, was to have spoken on recent changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the implications for Asia.

An administrative assistant at Lingnan College, Mr Alfred Lee Sheung-fat, said he believed Professor Arbatov had applied for a visa on January 22.

He said the college had not been able to get an explanation from the Immigration Department for the rejection.

"We think that if they are not involved in political matters, but purely academic, the Immigration Department should facilitate these activities," Mr Lee said.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 Feb. 1991

